United Nations

Medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 as revised by the General Assembly at its Fifty-seventh Session

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Supplement No. 6 (A/57/6/Rev.1)

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Note

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Notes

1. The medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (A/55/6/Rev.1) was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/234 of 23 December 2000.

2. Regulation 4.13 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation provides that the medium-term plan shall be revised as necessary every two years to incorporate required programme changes.

3. The proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, including a new programme 26, were issued in 2002 in separate fascicles (A/57/6 (Prog. 1 and Corr.1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and Corr.1, 8-19 and 24-26)) to reflect, inter alia, the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Millennium Declaration in resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000. These revisions were reviewed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its forty-second session (A/57/16), and by relevant sectoral, functional and regional bodies, in accordance with their respective mandates and the relevant Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation. At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly considered the proposed revisions, the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the letter dated 31 October 2002 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/57/20).

4. In its resolution 57/282 of 20 December 2002, the General Assembly adopted the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, as amended by the relevant recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 2002/39 of 25 October 2002.

5. The narrative of the medium-term plan contained in the present document incorporates the revised programmes, as well as the six programmes (4, 6 and 20-23) to which no revisions were made. The following programmes have been modified:

Programme 1. Political affairs
Programme 2. Disarmament
Programme 3. Peacekeeping operations
Programme 5. Legal affairs
Programme 7. Economic and social affairs
Programme 8. Africa: New Agenda for Development
Programme 9. Trade and development
Programme 10. Environment
Programme 11. Human settlements
Programme 12. Crime prevention and criminal justice
Programme 13. International drug control
Programme 14. Economic and social development in Africa

Programme 15. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

Programme 16. Economic development in Europe

Programme 17. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Programme 18. Economic and social development in Western Asia

Programme 19. Human rights

Programme 24. Management and central support services

Programme 25. Internal oversight

Programme 26. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (new).

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Introduction

A. Submission

1. The present medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of article IV of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/2000/8), hereinafter referred to as the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning.

B. Challenges for the period 2002-2005

2. The phenomenon of globalization presents the single most important set of challenges facing the Organization in the years ahead. The successful management of change in our global world calls for effective responses to ensure that the benefits of globalization may be secured while minimizing and ameliorating the associated risks and problems. While globalization and interdependence are opening new opportunities, through trade, investment and capital flows and advancements in technology, for the growth of the world economy and for the development and improvement of living standards around the world, there are associated risks of marginalization. Such risks are the result not only of change in itself, but also of the speed with which changes are brought about by globalization. In addition, transboundary problems have been accentuated with globalization, as reflected in crime, narcotics, terrorism, pollution, disease, armaments, refugees and migrants. The Organization must respond to these growing challenges using both the benefits of new technology and better mechanisms to ensure effective collective responses.

3. Globalization is drawing further attention to the persistent problems of extreme poverty and inequality, the unsustainability of current patterns of development and the diverse network of difficulties faced by Africa. In many cases emerging and persistent problems, and the combination thereof, prove to be not only global but also multidimensional. The broad range of challenges covers peace and security as well as humanitarian, developmental, environmental, social and human rights issues, which are intricately interconnected and therefore call for solutions that involve the same level of complexity. This creates a true organizational challenge for the international community, namely, to ensure that institutional responses are effectively planned and implemented.

C. Policy orientation and strategy

4. The Organization's response to the broad range of challenges to be faced in the plan period will call for an action-oriented approach at the intergovernmental level and, in support of this approach, at the Secretariat level as well. Effective planning will be essential to ensure an integrated approach, which will depend heavily upon mutually reinforcing contributions from the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretariat. The medium-term plan offers an opportunity for reflection before choices are made among the various types of action possible, for assessing what is feasible and for deriving from this

assessment objectives that are both feasible and politically acceptable to Member States.

5. Special attention will have to be placed on developing coherent, comprehensive approaches to crises. In the field of peace and security, the programmes for political affairs, disarmament and peacekeeping will aim to ensure fewer conflicts and to settle peacefully those that do arise, working in tandem with the humanitarian and human rights programmes in their efforts to ensure respect for international humanitarian and human rights law and to protect civilians from violations of that law. Post-conflict situations will call for peacekeeping operations, for effective programmes to ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian relief to reconstruction and development and for special political missions in support of peace-building activities, including, where relevant and requested, electoral assistance. The growing incidence and impact of natural disasters will also require dedicated attention, with respect to prevention and mitigation as well as to humanitarian response and post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery. All of these situations will demand closer coordination of both intergovernmental and Secretariat actors.

6. In the economic and social spheres, both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council may be expected to continue to address trade, development, technological, financial, gender, poverty, population, environmental and human rights issues, especially as they relate to globalization.[1] Action to follow up on the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development, envisaged for 2001, may be expected to provide an impetus for better handling of globalization and related developmental issues in the coming years. Similarly, action to be taken under the General Assembly agenda item entitled "Globalization and interdependence" can also be expected to provide further guidance as to how the Organization will proceed in this field. In the medium-term plan, continuing work is foreseen for the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to assist with the integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the world economy.

7. The medium-term plan reflects an increased awareness of the need to be gender-sensitive when designing programmes, projects and activities. There is recognition that the work of the Organization may have a different impact on different target groups, including both women and men. The majority of programmes address gender questions. Some of these reflect a conscious effort to demonstrate gender sensitivity in the approach to be taken in implementing the programme as a whole. In other programmes, the question of gender mainstreaming has been identified for work related to statistics and data collection, research and analysis, formulation of policy options, post-conflict peace-building, deployment strategies in peacekeeping operations, advocacy strategies, training and technical cooperation. In those cases, the interests, experiences, priorities and needs of both women and men have been taken into account as an integral part of the design of the subprogrammes, thereby facilitating the eventual design of the activities to be implemented at the operational level of the programme budgets.

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[1] The General Assembly, at its fifty-fourth session, adopted 20 resolutions that linked these issues with the phenomenon of globalization. Two of them, resolutions 54/165 and 54/231, focused on globalization.

8. A common theme across most programmes is the intent to make best use of technological developments in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Organization's activities. While the common support services programme highlights the development of a long-term strategy for information technology, the intention to apply modern technology is common to all programmes. A number of programmes already make extensive use of the Internet, including the public information programme and the humanitarian programme, which has developed Relief Web as a major tool for coordinating humanitarian aid.

D. Methodology and format of the medium-term plan

9. The medium-term plan constitutes the foundation of the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle of the United Nations. As a translation of legislative mandates into programmes and subprogrammes, the plan provides the principal policy directives of the United Nations. The medium-term plan also serves as a framework for the formulation of the biennial programme budgets within the plan period and for the evaluation of programmes.

10. The medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 follows the format requirements set out in the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, as revised by the General Assembly in its resolution 53/207 of 18 December 1998. Most of these requirements are not new. Nevertheless, while most components had been included in the revised medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, they were not applied consistently throughout the plan, nor were they separately identified as such. The present medium-term plan seeks to improve the presentation of programmes by maintaining consistency in the structure of the programmes and by introducing more coherence in formulating the required components, in full compliance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning.

11. Concerns expressed by Member States confirm the widely perceived need to be informed about the effectiveness and impact of the Organization's work and the current deficiencies of the programme planning cycle in meeting that need. Shortcomings in distinguishing true objectives from activities at the planning stage have resulted in difficulties in assessing the degree of implementation of the programmes and the achievements of the Organization.

12. The medium-term plan and the improvements in its presentation are an effort to overcome those difficulties and to provide, through a more coherent and consistent programme formulation stage, a more focused road map and a solid foundation for evaluation and feedback. Its purpose is to facilitate discussion by Member States on the overall direction of programmes at the policy level, rather than on detailed activities of each department at the implementation level. To optimize the use of the medium-term plan in the programme planning cycle of the United Nations, further programming and performance management skills need to be developed, and the Secretary-General intends to reinforce staff training in those areas.

13. Each programme is introduced by a section describing its overall orientation, which covers its objectives and the strategy to be followed at the programme level. For each subprogramme, the medium-term plan describes the objective, strategy, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement. An attempt has been made to capture the essence of each programme and subprogramme with respect to

the raison d'être of the work undertaken by the Organization. The formulation of the components outlined below has been kept simple and succinct.

14. These components have not been formulated in isolation from each other, but are in fact part of a conceptual framework that shows a causal relationship among them. The objectives constitute the foundation for programme design. The strategy explains how those objectives can be attained through the implementation of certain types of activities. Expected accomplishments, included for the first time in a medium-term plan pursuant to the recently revised Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, meet the need for specificity, and can be conceived of as concrete benefits that result from pursuing the objective. Indicators of achievement should be closely linked to the expected accomplishments in order to provide information on whether those expectations have been met. Each of these components is described more fully below.

Objectives

15. The objectives express the overall desired achievement of each programme and subprogramme. They have been formulated to bring about observable change rather than as a description of an ongoing activity, while keeping in mind the different nature of servicing and substantive activities. In keeping with regulation 4.2, objectives are derived from the policy orientations and goals set by the intergovernmental organs.

16. Efforts have also been made to formulate the objectives at the level of the Organization as a whole rather than at the level of intergovernmental or Secretariat action only. Responsibility for programme implementation is neither the exclusive preserve of Member States (individually or in intergovernmental organs) nor of the Secretariat. It is a collective responsibility, and success in achieving objectives and in producing expected accomplishments as measured by indicators of achievement will in part be a measure of the degree of success of the international community, working in a harmonious partnership between Member States and the Secretariat.

Strategy

17. The strategy describes the approach that will be taken to achieve the objective. It is not a detailed listing of activities or outputs, but rather a description of the course of action or the types of activities that will be undertaken. Strategies are designed on the assumption that, external factors permitting, the types of activities selected would lead to the fulfilment of the objective.

18. Strategies will generally involve one or more of the following types of activities: increasing awareness and understanding, undertaking research and analyses, setting norms and promoting compliance, facilitating negotiations and providing a forum for dialogue, advocacy and technical cooperation.

Expected accomplishments

19. Expected accomplishments are the only truly new component in programme planning as it affects the medium-term plan, and have been included pursuant to regulation 5.4 adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/236 of

23 December 1999 on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-ninth session.[2]

20. New subparagraph a (iii) of rule 105.4 (which is intended to give further guidance in the implementation of regulation 5.4) defines expected accomplishments in relation to other concepts, namely by describing them as those benefits or changes expected to accrue to users or beneficiaries through the delivery of final outputs, and by providing that the expected accomplishments should be in conformity with and lead to the fulfilment of the objectives established in the programmes and subprogrammes. Expected accomplishments are therefore intended to meet the need for more specificity in the orientation of the Organization.

21. In the present medium-term plan, the expected accomplishments have been formulated in a way that would facilitate the subsequent assessment of progress made towards them. The tools for making such an assessment would be the indicators of achievement.

22. While there may be many expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement, a selection has been made of those that are representative of the programmes and subprogrammes.

Indicators of achievement

23. In relation to the achievement of objectives, rule 104.7 requires that indicators of achievement be given where possible. The present medium-term plan contains proposed indicators of achievement for all subprogrammes.

24. Since the expected accomplishments set forth concrete and specific expectations and are therefore more suited for subsequent measurement, indicators of achievement are generally aligned with the expected accomplishments rather than the objectives.

25. The formulation of indicators of achievement is not a new requirement under the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning. Nevertheless, implementation of this request has remained dormant, as previous medium-term plans did not systematically establish measures for performance assessment. The provision of indicators is a first step in using them as an operational tool and could be used as a basis for developing indicators applicable to the programme budget.

E. Priorities for the period 2002-2005

26. The persistent problems and challenges of the future identified in the current plan period will continue to be both valid and relevant to the Organization over the next four-year period. Accordingly, no change in the priority areas identified in the revised medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001[3] seems required at this point. The Secretary-General therefore proposes that the following areas of work be given priority in the period 2002-2005:

(a) Maintenance of international peace and security;

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/54/16).

[3] Ibid., *Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/53/6/Rev.1).

(b) Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences;

(c) Development of Africa;

(d) Promotion of human rights;

(e) Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts;

(f) Promotion of justice and international law;

(g) Disarmament;

(h) Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Programme 1
Political affairs

Overall orientation

1.1 The overall objective of the programme is to assist States involved in dispute or conflicts to resolve their differences peacefully in accordance with the principles of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations and, wherever possible, to prevent conflicts from arising through preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. The direction of the programme is provided in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the mandates of the Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Department of Political Affairs.

1.2 The strategy in meeting the programme's objectives is designed around five subprogrammes and is based on the development of a more efficient mechanism for preventing and resolving conflicts through peaceful means. The activities to be implemented relate to early warning, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and post-conflict peace-building, electoral assistance and provision of substantive support to policy-making organs, such as the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. These activities constitute the core functions of the Department of Political Affairs and together represent interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict-prevention, conflict-management and peace-building approach.

1.3 The Department will continue to strive in particular to reinforce the Organization's capacity for early warning, good offices and non-military measures to prevent disputes from escalating into conflicts, as well as to resolve conflicts that have erupted, while fully respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Member States and the principles of non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State and of consent, which is an essential element for the success of such efforts. The Department will also endeavour to enhance its capacity with regard to the political aspects of peace-building, as approved by the relevant intergovernmental bodies.

1.4 In its capacity as the lead department on the subject of terrorism, the Department of Political Affairs will work with the Centre for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and with other relevant Departments within the Secretariat in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

1.5 Special attention will also be given to incorporating a gender perspective into the work of this programme, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Subprogramme 1
Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts

Objective

1.6 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in the prevention, control and resolution of conflicts through peaceful means as well as to promote a more cohesive and integrated response by the United Nations system in addressing post-conflict peace-building challenges facing countries emerging from crisis.

Strategy

1.7 Within the Department of Political Affairs, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the regional divisions, assisted by the Policy Planning Unit. Political developments relevant to international peace and security worldwide will be monitored and assessed for the purpose of identifying options and formulating recommendations on the role that the United Nations may be called upon to play in the prevention, control and resolution of conflicts as well as in the area of post-conflict peace-building activities. Activities of the subprogramme will also involve assistance in the preparation of and participation in special missions (fact-finding, goodwill, good offices) dispatched by the Security Council or by the Secretary-General. To this end, information collection and analysis and early warning activities with respect to potential and actual conflicts that threaten international peace and security will be undertaken and utilized to enhance the capacity of the Secretariat, Member States and intergovernmental organizations, especially regional organizations with which the United Nations cooperates, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter and where permitted given the mandate and scope of regional arrangements and agencies, to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security. Pursuant to decisions of the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, and with the agreement of the Member States concerned where appropriate, action will be taken to organize, direct and execute special political missions as and when necessary. The Department of Political Affairs will also have the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of armed conflict (A/55/985-S/2001/574 and Corr.1) as may be decided upon by relevant intergovernmental bodies. To this end, the Department of Political Affairs will work closely with other relevant parts of the United Nations system. Support will be provided, as necessary, to the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa and other General Assembly bodies.

Expected accomplishments

1.8 An expected accomplishment would be improved capability of the international community in the prevention, control and resolution of conflicts through preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and post-conflict peace-building activities.

Indicators of achievement

1.9 Indicators of achievement would include identification of the potential, new and ongoing conflicts addressed and/or settled through peaceful means and an increase in the level and effectiveness of post-conflict peace-building activities.

Subprogramme 2
Electoral assistance

Objective

1.10 The objective of this subprogramme is to render electoral assistance to Member States, on their request and in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, through the provision of necessary technical and advisory support in coordinating their electoral activities.

Strategy

1.11 Within the Department of Political Affairs, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Electoral Assistance Division, which provides the leading role of all United Nations electoral assistance activities. The General Assembly, acknowledging that United Nations electoral assistance has facilitated the holding of successful elections in several Member States, has encouraged the Secretary-General to respond to the evolving nature of requests for assistance and the growing need for specific types of medium-term expert assistance aimed at supporting and strengthening the existing capacity of requesting Governments, in particular through enhancing the capacity of national electoral institutions. The subprogramme will be implemented through the provision of technical advice, including training, upon request by Member States, on the democratization process, electoral laws, election organization and administration, as well as the strengthening of national electoral institutions. In addition guidelines, training materials and technical papers will be prepared. The Division will undertake needs assessments, formulate projects and establish partnerships with intergovernmental expert bodies, regional associations of electoral bodies, regional organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to ensure more comprehensive and needs-specific responses to requests for electoral assistance.

Expected accomplishments

1.12 The technical capacity of Member States requesting assistance for the conduct of elections in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions would be enhanced.

Indicators of achievement

1.13 Indicators of achievement would be the provision of electoral assistance to Member States in response to their request and increased transparency and accountability of electoral processes of Member States requesting assistance for the conduct of elections.

Subprogramme 3
Security Council affairs

Objective

1.14 The primary objective of this subprogramme is to provide advice and substantive services to the Security Council and its subsidiary organs.

Strategy

1.15 Within the Department, the responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Security Council Affairs Division, which will provide support to the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, in particular the sanctions committees, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, fact-finding missions and informal working groups, and to the Military Staff Committee. Substantive support will take the form of provision of advice in accordance with the Charter, the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Council's decisions and past practice; research and analysis; preparation of reports; follow-up of the implementation of the Council's decisions; the timely issuance of parliamentary documentation and communications in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Council and its programme of work; liaison with presiding officers and members; and effective coordination of the meetings of the Council and its consultations and of meetings of subsidiary organs and working groups. Support will also be provided to expert monitoring groups and panels, such as the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA and the Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1419 (2002). Substantive support will also include research and analysis in connection with the implementation and effectiveness of mandatory measures or sanctions imposed by the Council and their impact on the population in target and third countries. In view of this impact, the evolution of the concept of "smart" sanctions, including the use and implementation of targeted financial sanctions, arms embargoes, travel bans and other similar measures will continue to be addressed, keeping in view Article 50 of the Charter. Special economic problems of affected third States will also be duly taken into account. Work will also continue to be undertaken on the constitutional and procedural issues related to the interpretation and application of the Charter and the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure for the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and on the relevant Articles of the Charter for the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*.

Expected accomplishments

1.16 Deliberations and decision-making by the Security Council and its subsidiary organs would be facilitated through effective substantive services and support.

Indicators of achievement

1.17 An indicator of achievement would be the degree of satisfaction expressed by members of the Security Council in the services provided by the Secretariat.

Subprogramme 4
Decolonization

Objective

1.18 The objective of the subprogramme is to promote the decolonization process in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly for the 16 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to bring about the complete eradication of colonialism.

1.19 Another objective is to strengthen the dissemination of information on decolonization in order to mobilize world opinion and to ensure the provision of assistance by the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Strategy

1.20 The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples will continue to examine the application of the Declaration and to seek suitable means for its immediate and full implementation in all Territories that have not yet exercised their rights in accordance with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. It will formulate specific proposals to this effect, examine compliance with the Declaration and other resolutions, formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and report thereon to the Assembly, and enlist worldwide support for decolonization. The Special Committee will continue to dispatch visiting missions periodically to colonial Territories, in consultation with the administering Powers, to enable the Special Committee to obtain first-hand information on conditions in those Territories; examine the views, expressed orally or in writing, of peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as the views of the representatives of non-governmental organizations and individuals with a knowledge of conditions in those Territories; and assist the Assembly in making arrangements, in cooperation with the administering Powers, to secure a United Nations presence in the Non-Self-Governing Territories to observe or supervise the final stages of the process of decolonization.

1.21 In supporting the Special Committee in the implementation of its mandate, the Decolonization Unit of the Department of Political Affairs will provide substantive services to the Special Committee and its visiting and other missions as well as to the General Assembly when they review issues relating to decolonization; undertake research, analytical studies and reports on conditions in the Territories; provide assistance to the Special Committee in the preparation of its reports to the Assembly; collect, review and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to decolonization; promote flows of assistance from specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations to the people in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and promote, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, a publicity campaign on decolonization. Subject to the relevant decisions of the Special Committee, this will entail organizing panel discussions and seminars, producing and disseminating publications, organizing exhibits and coordinating international activities aimed at the elimination of colonialism, including maintaining liaison with international organizations and individuals concerned with the problems of decolonization.

1.22 The Department of Political Affairs will also conduct research and prepare analytical studies on the application and interpretation of the relevant articles of the Charter related to activities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, their subsidiary organs and ad hoc bodies and the Trusteeship Council in the areas of trusteeship and decolonization for inclusion in the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*.

Expected accomplishments

1.23 Accomplishments would be the provision of services to the Special Committee, its seminars and the General Assembly; the production of effective research, analytical studies and reports on conditions in the Territories; the execution of effective publicity campaigns; and the provision of efficient assistance by specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations to the people in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

1.24 Accomplishments would also include progress made in the decolonization process in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Indicators of achievement

1.25 Indicators of achievement would be:

(a) The effectiveness of servicing provided to the Special Committee, its seminars and the General Assembly; the effectiveness of research and analytical studies and reports on conditions in the Territories; the effectiveness of publicity campaigns; and the efficiency of assistance from specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations to the people in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

(b) The degree of satisfaction expressed by Member States with the services provided by the Secretariat;

(c) The level of progress made in the decolonization process in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Subprogramme 5
Question of Palestine

Objective

1.26 The objective of the subprogramme is to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights.

Strategy

1.27 Within the Department, the substantive responsibility for implementing the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Palestinian Rights. The question of Palestine was first considered by the General Assembly in 1947. By its resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. Substantive and technical support will be provided to the Committee in its deliberations and its annual programmes of work. Assistance will also be provided to the Committee in promoting a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions as well as the full and effective implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreements. Assistance will also be provided to the Committee in mobilizing international support and assistance for the Palestinian people. The peace process is expected to result in a negotiated settlement of all outstanding issues. Supportive action by the United Nations will continue until all aspects of the question of Palestine are resolved in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy. Under the auspices of the Committee, thematic international meetings and conferences will be convened to increase awareness of the question of Palestine and to promote dialogue among the parties concerned, including Governments, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and representatives of civil society. In addition, and for the same purposes, informational materials on the question of Palestine will be developed and updated under the guidance of the Committee, including through the United Nations information system on the question of Palestine and its Internet sites.

Expected accomplishments

1.28 Through the work of the Division, the Committee would be able to generate heightened international awareness of the question of Palestine, as well as international support for and consensus on the question of Palestine.

Indicators of achievement

1.29 An indicator of achievement would be an increase in the level of dialogue, engagement and support from the relevant international community actors for the subprogramme's objectives.

Legislative mandates

Programme 1
Political Affairs

Subprogramme 1
Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 99

General Assembly resolutions

47/120 A	An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters
47/120 B	An Agenda for Peace
52/12 A and B	Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform
53/9	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States
53/17	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
54/7	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
54/9	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
54/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union
54/35	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic
54/94	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
54/117	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
54/227	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
55/22	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States
55/161	Observer status for the Economic Community of Central African States in the General Assembly
55/217	Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
55/281	Prevention of armed conflict
56/37	Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

56/41	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
56/88	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
56/231	Situation of human rights in Myanmar

Security Council resolutions on mandates established by the Council for questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security

1366 (2001)	Concerning prevention of armed conflict
1373 (2001)	Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Subprogramme 2
Electoral assistance

General Assembly resolution

55/159	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

Subprogramme 3
Security Council affairs

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Articles 1, 7, 24 and 29

Security Council resolutions and decisions pertaining to the establishment and mandates of the subsidiary organs created by the Council under the terms of Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations

Subprogramme 4
Decolonization

General Assembly resolutions

1514 (XV)	Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
1541 (XV)	Principles which should guide members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter
1654 (XVI)	The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
2621 (XXV)	Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
51/209	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
52/161	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

52/220	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999
55/146	Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
56/65	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations
56/66	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
56/67	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
56/68	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
56/69	Question of Western Sahara
56/70	Question of New Caledonia
56/71	Question of Tokelau
56/72	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands
56/73	Dissemination of information on decolonization

General Assembly decisions

56/410	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
56/420	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration
56/421	Question of Gibraltar

Subprogramme 5
Question of Palestine

General Assembly resolutions

3376 (XXX)	Question of Palestine
32/40 B	Question of Palestine
34/65 D	Question of Palestine
38/58 B	Question of Palestine
46/74 B	Question of Palestine
56/33	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

56/34	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat
56/35	Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat
56/36	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

Programme 2
Disarmament

Overall orientation

2.1 General and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control remains the ultimate goal of all efforts exerted in the field of disarmament. The main responsibilities for disarmament lie with Member States, and the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in supporting Member States in this sphere.

2.2 The mandate for the programme derives from the priorities established in relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions in the field of disarmament, including the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2). While weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, continue to be the primary concern, the Organization would also continue its work in the field of conventional disarmament.

2.3 Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The Department's strategy for implementing the programme is based on its role and responsibility for facilitating and encouraging, as appropriate, disarmament measures at all levels. It will continue to assist Member States in promoting, strengthening and consolidating multilaterally negotiated principles and norms in all the fields of disarmament. The Department will make every effort to ensure that when multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament are negotiated, they will be universally acceptable. It will promote transparency based on the principle of undiminished security for all and confidence-building measures in the field of disarmament. It will expand its outreach activities, including through its web site on the Internet, to ensure the exchange of impartial and factual information on disarmament and security-related matters among organizations of the United Nations system, Member States, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations and to enhance interaction and cooperation on such matters. The Department will assist Member States in promoting regional approaches to disarmament and security, including through the regional centres for peace and disarmament.

2.4 The Department will continue to facilitate the process of multilateral deliberation and negotiation by providing substantive organizational support to the First Committee and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and its subsidiary bodies, any ad hoc disarmament bodies as may be established by the Conference on Disarmament, review conferences and other meetings of parties to multilateral agreements on disarmament and related matters, and to expert groups assisting the Secretary-General in undertaking disarmament studies.

2.5 The Department will monitor and assess current and future trends in the field of disarmament and international security to assist Member States in the search for agreement and will promote a broader understanding of the importance of multilateral efforts in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Training and advisory services will continue to be provided through the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, to Member States, in particular developing countries, to enhance their expertise with a view to participating more effectively in international deliberating and negotiating forums. The Department will also assist Member States in increasing understanding among them of the relationship between disarmament and development.

2.6 Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/2, gender concerns will be addressed in activities to be undertaken by the Department. In particular, Member States will be encouraged to take into account gender equality when nominating candidates as members of expert groups to undertake disarmament studies and as participants in the disarmament fellowship programme, as well as in meetings and events organized by the Department. The Department will also give special emphasis to ensuring that the composition of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters and the acquisition of consultancy services reflect gender equality in recognition of the fact that the work of the Department may have a different impact on different target groups.

Subprogramme 1
Multilateral negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament

Objective

2.7 The main objective of this subprogramme is to promote arms limitation and disarmament, to make every effort to ensure that when multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament are negotiated, they will be universally acceptable and to increase expertise in the field of arms limitation and disarmament in more Member States, in particular developing countries.

Strategy

2.8 The subprogramme will be implemented by the Conference on Disarmament secretariat and Conference Support Branch in Geneva. It will provide substantive organizational and technical support on issues under negotiation: (a) to the Conference on Disarmament, which is the single multilateral disarmament-negotiating forum of the international community; and (b) to review conferences of the States parties to various multilateral arms limitation and disarmament agreements. It will assist Member States in the search for agreement on issues under negotiation. It will also provide substantive organizational support to the Secretary-General of the Conference and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, the successive rotating Presidents of the Conference and the Presidents of review conferences.

2.9 Member States, in particular developing countries, will be assisted in enhancing their expertise in the field of international security and disarmament through the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme. Furthermore, the Branch will provide Member States and international and non-governmental organizations with timely information and advice on arms limitation and disarmament issues.

Expected accomplishments

2.10 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) A more effective process of negotiation and deliberation;

(b) Strengthening of the implementation of existing multilateral arms limitation and disarmament treaties;

(c) Enhanced political and diplomatic skills of participants in the Fellowship Programme in conducting deliberations and negotiations in the field of disarmament.

Indicators of achievement

2.11 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The degree of satisfaction expressed by Member States for the efficiency and effectiveness of the services provided by the Secretariat to the Conference on Disarmament and to review conferences and other relevant meetings of States parties to multilateral agreements on disarmament;

(b) The effective and full implementation of the existing multilateral arms limitation and disarmament treaties by States parties;

(c) An increase in the number of applicants for the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme and wider representation of Member States in the Programme and greater support for the Disarmament Fellowship Programme by Member States.

Subprogramme 2
Weapons of mass destruction

Objective

2.12 The main objective of this subprogramme is to promote the efforts for nuclear disarmament and to assist Member States, as requested, in supporting existing treaties related to weapons of mass destruction.

Strategy

2.13 Within the Department, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch is responsible for implementing this subprogramme. It will carry out activities related to weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, as mandated by Member States.

2.14 In order to strengthen and consolidate existing treaties in the area of weapons of mass destruction, as mandated, the Branch will:

(a) Assist States parties and interested States in their efforts to achieve their full implementation of multilateral agreements related to weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons;

(b) Promote confidence in the effectiveness of the treaty regimes;

(c) Enhance its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and international treaty organizations such as the Organization for the Prohibition of

Chemical Weapons and the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization;

(d) Assist Member States, at their request, in their efforts in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism.

2.15 The Branch will assist and support negotiations, deliberations and consensus-building. It will also monitor and assess current and future trends in the area of weapons of mass destruction and will expand interaction with non-governmental organizations and research institutes.

Expected accomplishments

2.16 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Facilitation of deliberations and negotiations on disarmament issues related to weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, by Member States in a smooth and efficient manner;

(b) Greater awareness and understanding of States of new trends and developments on specific issues related to weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons;

(c) Enhanced multilateral cooperation in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, within existing mandates, as a contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security and the global efforts against terrorism.

Indicators of achievement

2.17 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) Satisfaction expressed by States parties for the assistance provided, including substantive and organizational support, for the implementation of agreements in the field of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons;

(b) Increased utilization by Member States and others in their deliberations of the information provided by the Branch;

(c) Increased and more efficient support to efforts aimed at eliminating weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons;

(d) Greater awareness of States of the need for progress in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism.

Subprogramme 3
Conventional arms (including practical disarmament measures)

Objective

2.18 The objective of the subprogramme is to promote greater mutual confidence between Member States in the field of conventional arms and to address the destabilizing and excessive accumulation of and illicit trafficking in and manufacture of small arms and light weapons.

Strategy

2.19 The subprogramme is implemented by the Conventional Arms (including Practical Disarmament Measures) Branch. In response to the concerns expressed by Member States and in accordance with the mandates given by those States, the Branch will carry out the following activities:

(a) Provide advice and assistance on issues related to conventional weapons, as well as on practical disarmament measures to States affected by the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of and illicit trafficking in and manufacture of small arms and light weapons, at their request;

(b) Promote cooperation and coordination, within the United Nations system, of strategies on small arms and light weapons, through the mechanism for Coordinating Action on Small Arms;

(c) Promote cooperation, collaboration and confidence-building measures among interested Member States in the field of conventional arms;

(d) Promote the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

2.20 The Branch will promote, through expert group meetings and regional workshops, greater mutual confidence between Member States in the field of conventional arms and the further development of and wider participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the standardized instrument for reporting military expenditures.

2.21 The Branch will also, through expert group meetings and workshops, promote and facilitate subregional, regional and international cooperation and coordination aimed at enhancing the capacity of States to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

Expected accomplishments

2.22 It is expected that the subprogramme would lead to the following:

(a) Further development of and wider participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the standardized instrument for reporting military expenditures;

(b) Enhanced stability and security resulting from the reduction of the threat posed by the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and illicit trafficking in and manufacture of small arms and light weapons.

Indicators of achievement

2.23 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) Improved functioning of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the standardized instrument for reporting military expenditures and an increase in the number of Member States participating in them;

(b) An increase in the number of effective regional initiatives combating illicit trafficking of small arms;

(c) An increased number of requests by Member States for assistance in developing and implementing weapons collection and destruction programmes;

(d) Satisfaction expressed by States for the assistance provided in the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

Subprogramme 4
Monitoring, database and information

Objective

2.24 The main objective of this subprogramme is to provide Member States and the public with objective, impartial and up-to-date information on disarmament activities.

Strategy

2.25 This subprogramme is implemented by the Monitoring, Database and Information Branch. The objective of this subprogramme will be pursued through:

(a) Strengthening the disarmament information system, including the electronic component;

(b) Publishing up-to-date information on United Nations disarmament activities, including on the Internet;

(c) Developing modalities for increased collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, organizations of the United Nations system and the research community and for the exchange of ideas between Governments and non-governmental sectors, with a view to promoting a better understanding of United Nations endeavours in the field of disarmament;

(d) Enhancing the work of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

(e) Dissemination of data provided officially by Governments on transparency measures;

(f) Providing full access of Member States to all pertinent databases related to disarmament.

Expected accomplishments

2.26 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Better preparedness of States to undertake multilateral deliberations and negotiations in the field of disarmament;

(b) Increased public support for multilateral action in the field of disarmament;

(c) Greater transparency among the parties to relevant legal instruments.

Indicators of achievement

2.27 The indicators of achievement would include:

(a) A better flow of factual and objective information regarding various aspects of disarmament and easier access by end-users to such information (status of treaties, treaty obligations, progress in negotiations, etc.);

(b) Increased demand for information and assistance;

(c) Provision of up-to-date information on United Nations disarmament activities.

Subprogramme 5
Regional disarmament

Objective

2.28 The objective of this subprogramme is to promote and enhance international efforts towards global disarmament and international peace and security through the support and promotion of regional disarmament efforts and initiatives using approaches freely arrived at among the States of the region and taking into account the legitimate requirements of States for self-defence and the specific characteristics of each region.

Strategy

2.29 The subprogramme is implemented by the Regional Disarmament Branch and the Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It has been generally recognized that regional disarmament could play a vital role in promoting and enhancing international efforts towards global disarmament.

2.30 The objective of this subprogramme will be pursued through:

(a) Advisory services and assistance (including training) to Member States, at their request, and to regional and subregional organizations;

(b) Timely dissemination of information to regional and subregional organizations on decisions taken by the United Nations towards improving the climate of international peace and security in order to encourage and assist them in promoting the adoption and implementation by their Member States of confidence-building measures in their respective regions;

(c) Support of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

(d) Organization of conferences, seminars and workshops;

(e) Monitoring and analysis;

(f) Development and maintenance of a database and web site on initiatives and activities of regional and subregional organizations in the areas of disarmament and security.

Expected accomplishments

2.31 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Enhanced regional dialogue among States, regional and subregional organizations on peace, security and disarmament issues;

(b) Wider appreciation of the importance of regional disarmament for global peace and security.

Indicators of achievement

2.32 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An increase in the number of confidence-building measures adopted and/or implemented;

(b) Increased international support for regional activities related to the promotion of regional peace and security.

Legislative mandates

Programme 2
Disarmament

The mandate for the programme derives from the priorities established in the relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions in the field of disarmament, including the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2).

Programme 3
Peacekeeping operations

Overall orientation

3.1 The overall purpose of the programme is the maintenance of peace and security through the deployment of peacekeeping operations in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The legislative authority for the programme derives from the principles and purposes of the Charter. The mandates of the programme are provided in resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations and on assistance in mine clearance. In respect of peacekeeping operations, legislative authority derives from decisions and resolutions of the Security Council related to particular operations.

3.2 The overall strategy in meeting the programme's objective is based on the close coordination of four interdependent and complementary subprogrammes. While every effort will be made to seek the early resolution of conflicts through pacific settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements where appropriate and where permitted given their mandate and scope, or other peaceful means in accordance with the Charter, the strategy is based on the development of a capacity to address a wide variety of conflict situations and to plan, establish, manage and direct existing and future peacekeeping operations. This will be accomplished by responding quickly and effectively to Security Council mandates in implementing peace agreements agreed to by the parties to a conflict. Such mandates may provide for the monitoring of ceasefires and buffer zones to prevent conflict situations from escalating while ways to resolve the conflict peacefully are being pursued or to deter conflicts from spilling over borders or escalating further. The Security Council, in some particular peacekeeping missions, has authorized the inclusion of such activities as delivering humanitarian assistance, disarming and demobilizing ex-combatants, reforming military establishments, establishing and monitoring police forces, promoting electoral and judicial reform and all aspects of civil administration, and coordinating economic rehabilitation. If required by legislative bodies, the programme will maintain law and order and assume responsibility for a transitional administration or executive law enforcement, including criminal justice functions, as appropriate. The programme will support the implementation of such mandates by ensuring unity of command of United Nations peacekeeping operations, ensuring effective logistical and administrative support to all field operations and coordinating demining activities. In accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, it will strengthen cooperation with regional arrangements, within their respective mandates, scope and composition, in order to enhance the capabilities of the international community in maintaining international peace and security. The need to differentiate between peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance is emphasized. However, if protection of humanitarian assistance is a mandated task of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, the humanitarian and peacekeeping efforts should be coordinated to ensure that they are not working at cross purposes and that the impartiality of humanitarian assistance is ensured.

3.3 The Department will ensure a continuous flow of information to and from Member States in all phases of peacekeeping operations, disseminate information to troop contributors in an effective and timely manner to enable them to make informed decisions on their participation in peacekeeping operations, continue to develop and implement innovative strategies for the participation of female personnel, on as wide a geographical basis as possible, in all aspects of peacekeeping operations, but without affecting the troop-contributing countries in taking their sovereign decisions on the composition of their units deployed to peacekeeping operations within the mission's specific guidelines and as agreed upon by troop-contributing countries, and maintain cooperation with other related activities of the United Nations system. Particular attention will be given to enhancing the safety and security of peacekeepers in the field. Special attention will also be given to an increased understanding and recognition of gender issues and geographical balance in peacekeeping operations.

3.4 To enable the Organization to better respond to situations of conflict that may require the deployment of a peacekeeping operation, in-depth research and analysis of emerging policy questions in the field of peacekeeping operations and the coordination and formulation of related policies, doctrines and procedures will be enhanced through the analysis and assessment of ongoing and closed missions with a view to drawing lessons for ongoing and future operations. Given the multidimensional nature of peacekeeping operations and the relevant civilian component, more emphasis will be given, where appropriate, to the integrated approach of peacekeeping operations and to a stronger coordination among different entities of the Secretariat during the plan period. Emphasis will be given to early planning and effective coordination of activities designed to discourage the resumption of conflict and contribute to creating conditions most conducive to reconciliation. To facilitate and promote greater cooperation and collaboration, the programme will serve as a focal point on issues related to peacekeeping operations and will coordinate with the Department of Political Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as with other regional organizations, as appropriate. Substantive and technical support will be provided to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, including follow-up on decisions taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly related to peacekeeping operations. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations will implement the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations as endorsed by the General Assembly.

Subprogramme 1
Operations

Objective

3.5 The objective of the subprogramme is to ensure the effective and rapid implementation of Security Council mandates by increasing the capacity of the Organization for the planning, establishment and management of peacekeeping operations.

Strategy

3.6 Within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Office of Operations, which is supported by three regional divisions and the Situation Centre. A comprehensive approach to the establishment of peacekeeping operations and to the provision of guidance and advice to existing peacekeeping operations will be taken, with emphasis placed on addressing the increased workload during the start-up phase of peacekeeping operations. To this end, dialogue with the parties to conflict will be enhanced, as will dialogue with other interested parties, members of the Security Council, troop contributors and relevant regional organizations, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates. Information will be collected and analysed on the basis of reports received from the field, reconnaissance missions, field visits and consultation with other relevant departments and with United Nations agencies and programmes. Additional activities will include the enhancement of round-the-clock communication links with field missions and enhancement of a crisis management capacity capable of operating on short notice.

Expected accomplishments

3.7 Expected accomplishments would include the reduction and/or cessation of hostilities in areas of conflict through the fulfilment of Security Council mandates where peacekeeping operations are deployed.

Indicators of achievement

3.8 Indicators of achievement would include an increase in the number of instances of compliance by the parties to conflict with Security Council mandates; an increase in the number of instances of compliance by the parties to conflict with ceasefire and peace agreements that the parties to conflict reach among themselves.

Subprogramme 2
Mission support

Objective

3.9 The objective of the subprogramme is to ensure timely and effective administrative and logistical support to peacekeeping operations, as well as other activities, including training in the field authorized by the United Nations.

Strategy

3.10 Within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Office of Mission Support. The activities of the subprogramme include ongoing operational support to peacekeeping activities in the areas of administration, personnel, finance, logistics and communications. To this end, the subprogramme will work towards ensuring operational readiness and the effective management of field missions, priority attention being given to enhancing resource planning; improving project management techniques and processes to launch, conduct and liquidate missions; the timely development of administrative structures; and enhancing the calibre of mission staff and their timely deployment to areas of operation. It will promote preparedness through training of civilian personnel and through the systematic management of human resources and assets. Concerted efforts will be made to improve gender balance in the staffing of field missions.

Expected accomplishments

3.11 Expected accomplishments would include improved and increased operational readiness through effective, expeditious and coordinated planning and deployment of field missions and better management of field missions by meeting their needs.

Indicators of achievement

3.12 Indicators of achievement would include a reduction in the time lag between the adoption of resolutions and the deployment of civilian personnel and equipment to field missions; the degree of completeness of strategic deployment stocks modules; an increased percentage of field missions receiving immediate operational requirements on the required date; a reduction in the duration of the liquidation process; and the timeliness of the processing and settling of claims of troop-contributing countries by the Claims and Information Management Section of the Office of Mission Support.

Subprogramme 3
Military and civilian police advice and planning

Objective

3.13 The objective of the subprogramme is to ensure the effective and expeditious planning and deployment of military and civilian police components of peacekeeping operations.

Strategy

3.14 Within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Military Division and the Civilian Police Division. In conflict situations, operational plans need to be in place for the military and/or civilian components required for the resolution of the conflict, including trained and readily deployable personnel. To this end, concepts, procedures and methods to be applied to concrete conflict situations must be readily available in order for the Organization to respond quickly and effectively to the situation. The activities of the subprogramme will include preparing operational plans for military and civilian components of field missions, including contingency plans for potential and ongoing or closing operations, assisting in the selection of military and civilian police personnel for mission service and, as required, screening training standards. It will track daily operations of military and civilian police and assist in the peacekeeping training activities of Member States in order to ensure a coordinated approach to peacekeeping training programmes. Liaison will be maintained with regional and national training centres to keep abreast of existing training practices, standards, policies and materials. To ensure a coordinated approach to training programmes, train-the-trainer workshops will be conducted, and training assistance will be provided in connection with seminars in mission management for potential senior officials. To support the peacekeeping training efforts of Member States, standard policies, procedures and guidelines to prepare individuals and units for field operations will be prepared and disseminated to Member States. Gender-sensitive perspectives will be incorporated into all training activities.

3.15 To enhance the Organization's capacity to respond to conflicts in an efficient and prompt manner, the United Nations standby arrangements will be strengthened, as appropriate, to ensure the ready availability of data concerning the immediate capacity of Member States to deploy to new operations.

Expected accomplishments

3.16 Expected accomplishments would include rapid response in the deployment and effective establishment of trained military and civilian police components of peacekeeping operations and improved capacity for decision-making on military and civilian police components of peacekeeping missions.

Indicators of achievement

3.17 Indicators of achievement would include a reduction in response time for the deployment of military and civilian police components; an increase in the number of Member States contributing to the standby arrangements; increased consultations with Member States; and increased utilization of the standby arrangement system.

Subprogramme 4
Mine action coordination

Objective

3.18 The objective of the subprogramme is to ensure an effective, proactive and coordinated response to threats from landmines and unexploded ordnance.

Strategy

3.19 Within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Mine Action Service. The subprogramme will ensure an effective, proactive and coordinated United Nations response to mine infestation throughout the Organization's humanitarian, social and economic assistance activities. It will serve as the focal point within the United Nations system for mine-related activities, namely, facilitation of a coherent and constructive dialogue between the United Nations and relevant actors on mine clearance, awareness and assistance; the collection, analysis and dissemination, through transparent and recognized sources, of mine-related information, including information on safety standards; advocacy to promote awareness of the serious threat that the indiscriminate use of landmines constitute to the safety, health and lives of local populations; and the development and implementation of a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy. It will, in coordination with other organizations in the United Nations system, develop policies on the establishment of mine-clearance capacities in countries requesting a reduction in landmine contamination where mines constitute a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the population. Assessment missions and surveys will be undertaken to establish priorities and oversight. Where appropriate, the subprogramme will develop mine action programmes in support of peacekeeping missions and, as required, initiate mine action plans in humanitarian emergencies.

Expected accomplishments

3.20 Expected accomplishments would include the reduction of the threat posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance in affected countries.

Indicators of achievement

3.21 Indicators of achievement would include clearer knowledge of the global landmine and unexploded ordnance threat and an increased capacity for mine action in affected countries.

Legislative mandates

Programme 3
Peacekeeping operations

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 99

General Assembly resolutions

49/233 A and 52/230	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
55/271	Support account for peacekeeping operations
56/225 and 56/241	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Subprogramme 2
Mission support

General Assembly resolutions

49/215	Assistance in mine clearance
54/191	Assistance in mine action

Subprogramme 4
Mine action coordination

General Assembly resolution

56/219	Assistance in mine action

Programme 4

Peaceful uses of outer space

Overall orientation

4.1 The overall purpose of the programme is the promotion of peaceful uses of space science and technology for economic, social and scientific development. The need for international cooperation in space activities and the importance of using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes were first recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1348 (XIII) of 13 December 1958. By its resolution 1472 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, the Assembly established the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The direction of the programme is provided in resolutions of the Assembly and decisions of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Legal Subcommittee and Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and their subsidiary bodies. Recommendations of particular relevance for the work to be undertaken under this programme are contained in the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development", adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), held at Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999 and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 54/68 of 6 December 1999.

4.2 In that Declaration, the importance of space science and space applications for the fundamental knowledge of the universe, education, health, environmental monitoring, management of natural resources, disaster management, meteorological forecasting and climate modelling, satellite navigation and communications was recognized, along with the major contribution that space science and technology make to the well-being of humanity and specifically to economic, social and cultural development.

Objective

4.3 The objective of the programme is to deepen the understanding of the international community of ongoing space activities and the role that space technology can play in economic and social development, as well as to facilitate the use of space science and technology in solving problems of regional or global significance, with an emphasis on its application for sustainable development within and outside the United Nations system, taking into account the strategy to address global challenges in the future, as articulated in the Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development as well as the measures agreed to by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to implement the recommendations of the Conference.

Strategy

4.4 Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Office for Outer Space Affairs. The overall strategy in meeting the objective of the programme is based on the need for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and would be implemented by the Office through the provision of assistance to and collaboration with Member States, in particular developing countries, organizations within the United Nations system, national and international space-related organizations and the private sector in the areas of space science and technology.

4.5 The Office for Outer Space Affairs will provide parliamentary services, including the preparation of analytical studies on emerging scientific and technical as well as legal and policy issues in support of intergovernmental negotiations, to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, including its Legal Subcommittee and Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and their subsidiary bodies, which serve as a focal point for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. The Office will assist developing countries, when requested, in the development of national space legislation and ratification of existing outer space treaties. The Office will also serve as the focal point for coordination of space-related activities among the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations.

4.6 The United Nations Programme on Space Applications will be implemented through capacity-building and outreach activities, technical assistance and dissemination of information related to peaceful uses of outer space. It will be expanded to include activities to reach young professionals, university students and the private sector, where appropriate. Technical assistance will be provided to Member States, in particular developing countries, through advisory services in integrating space applications into development programmes. Capacity-building and outreach activities will be organized jointly with regional centres for space science and technology education affiliated with the United Nations. Cooperation between developed and developing countries, as well as among developing countries, in space science and technology will be enhanced and the capacities of developing countries in the applications of space technology will be strengthened through a better understanding of space technology and its utilization for social and economic development and development of human resources in space applications. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will seek enhanced involvement of appropriate non-governmental organizations in its work. Within the framework of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, a fellowship programme will provide individuals from developing countries with the opportunity to participate in workshops, expert meetings and training courses on various topics of space science and technology and its applications.

4.7 In accordance with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the Office will maintain a public register of objects launched into outer space and disseminate information furnished by Member States. The Office will also maintain and improve the International Space Information Service, which provides information on the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, activities of the Programme on Space Applications, access to satellite data and the international legal framework governing space activities, consisting of agreements, treaties, declarations and legal principles.

Expected accomplishments

4.8 Expected accomplishments would include the formulation and adoption of legal instruments and standards with respect to space-related activities; increased awareness in the international community, in particular among youth, of the effective application of space technology in economic, social and cultural development; and greater access by developing countries to space technology.

Indicators of achievement

4.9 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An increase in the number of States establishing national legislation and regulations concerning their space-related activities in conformity with the international legal framework governing outer space activities established by the United Nations;

(b) An increase in the number of new programmes and projects that include the use of space science and technology for economic and social development, in particular in developing countries;

(c) An increase in the number of space-related activities carried out through bilateral and multilateral cooperation;

(d) An improvement in the indigenous capabilities among Member States for utilizing space technology for economic and social development;

(e) An increase in and further enhancement of training opportunities for developing countries, including fellowships provided to individuals from developing countries to participate in workshops, expert meetings and training courses on various topics of space science and technology and its application.

Legislative mandates

Programme 4
Peaceful uses of outer space

General Assembly resolutions

1472 (XIV)	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
1721 (XVI)	
2453 (XXIII)	
3235 (XXIX)	Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space
37/90	Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
54/67	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
54/68	Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Programme 5
Legal affairs

Overall orientation

5.1 The general objective of the programme is to promote a better understanding of and respect for the principles and norms of international law by Member States in order to support the accomplishment of the objectives of the United Nations.

5.2 The mandate for the programme derives from the principal decision-making organs of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

5.3 Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Office of Legal Affairs. It provides a unified central legal service for the Secretariat and the principal and other organs of the United Nations, contributes to the progressive development and codification of international public and trade law, promotes the strengthening and development as well as the effective implementation of the international legal order for the seas and oceans, registers and publishes treaties and performs the depositary functions of the Secretary-General.

5.4 During the plan period, the Office will provide legal advice and services to the decision-making organs of the United Nations and its Member States. It will aim to strengthen respect within the United Nations for the rule of law in international relations, in particular, observance of the Charter and the resolutions, decisions, rules, regulations and treaties emanating from the Organization. Achievement of gender equality will also be addressed in the advice provided by the Office and in the activities of the Office, as appropriate, including encouraging Member States to propose women candidates for positions in governing bodies and within the Organization.

Subprogramme 1
Overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services provided to the United Nations as a whole

Objective

5.5 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist the principal organs of the United Nations by providing legal advice.

Strategy

5.6 This subprogramme is implemented by the Office of the Legal Counsel. The Office will assist the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations through the provision of legal advice, the preparation of reports and analyses and its participation in meetings. This covers questions relating to international peace and security and includes advice on the interpretation of the Charter, resolutions and regulations of the United Nations, treaties and questions of public international law and questions involving the use of force, sanctions, investigations, commissions of inquiry, expert groups, privileges and immunities and third-party liability.

5.7 In order to assist the Secretary-General in carrying out his statutory responsibilities on constitutional and procedural questions, the Office will provide legal advice in the form of opinions, memoranda or oral statements. This will cover all aspects of international law and the principles and norms contained in the Charter, including privileges and immunities and the status of the Organization in Member States, as well as pertinent decisions of relevant intergovernmental organs of the Organization. The Office will prepare and interpret draft rules of procedure, host country conference agreements and other agreements. Questions relating to representation of States at the United Nations and their credentials will be assessed as required.

5.8 Legal advice will be provided on specific questions related to public international law, such as the succession of States, legal disputes, human rights, humanitarian law, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including formulation of statements of a legal nature for the Secretary-General.

5.9 The Office will also carry out secretariat and representational functions for organs and bodies falling within its competence, including the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and, as appropriate, ad hoc working groups of the Security Council and the Sixth Committee. The Office will also represent the Secretary-General at meetings and conferences sponsored by the United Nations, as required.

5.10 A further objective of this subprogramme is to ensure that, as subsidiary organs of the United Nations, the ad hoc international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda operate in accordance with the Charter, rules, regulations and policies of the United Nations, including the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, and that, as judicial organs, they act independently of States and the Security Council. Within the framework of this subprogramme, the Office of Legal Affairs will advise the Security Council on legal aspects of the activities of the tribunals and will advise the tribunals on their relationship with third States, relevant peacekeeping operations and host countries.

Expected accomplishments

5.11 Expected accomplishments would include the provision of more qualitative legal advice to principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, leading to an increased understanding of international law, including the United Nations legal regime.

Indicators of achievement

5.12 Indicators of achievement would include the quality and timeliness of legal advice rendered and of legal instruments finalized; a reduction in the number of violations of international legal instruments for the conduct of the United Nations operations; and the quality and impact of studies, analyses and statements on international law.

Subprogramme 2
General legal services provided to United Nations organs and programmes

Objective

5.13 The objective of this subprogramme is to protect the legal interests of the Organization. This would include assisting the Organization (Headquarters offices, regional commissions, other United Nations offices away from Headquarters, peacekeeping and other missions and other United Nations organizations) in the day-to-day administration of their mandates and programmes through the provision of legal services.

Strategy

5.14 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the General Legal Division. Legal services and support will be provided to assist all parts of the Organization, including offices located away from Headquarters, in the day-to-day administration of their mandates and programmes. These involve: (a) participation in meetings of Secretariat bodies, such as the Committee on Contracts, the Staff Management Coordination Committee, the Property Survey Board and the Claims Board; and (b) interpretation of certain Articles of the Charter, General Assembly resolutions and decisions, the regulations, rules and other administrative issuances of the Organization and the mandates of programmes and activities in which United Nations organs and bodies are engaged.

5.15 Legal services and support will also be provided: (a) for the peacekeeping operations of the Organization in contracting for air, land and sea transportation, rations, logistical support, personnel and equipment; the resolution of related disputes; and claims against the Organization resulting from such operations; (b) for the Organization's expanded contracting requirements and the reform of procurement; (c) to the separately funded programmes, funds and offices for the establishment of programmes of cooperation for development, as well as for the development of new institutional modalities for operational activities and initiatives to counter epidemics and other hazards; (d) for assisting in the prosecution and punishment of staff members and others who engage in theft, corruption or other fraudulent activities against the Organization and for recovery of assets; and (e) for the development of new modalities for cooperating with outside entities in achieving the objectives of the Organization.

5.16 Furthermore, legal services will be provided for matters related to the regulations, rules and other administrative issuances of the Organization and revisions to the personnel appraisal system. The General Legal Division will represent the Secretary-General before the Administrative Tribunal and represent the Organization before other judicial and arbitral bodies.

Expected accomplishments

5.17 Expected accomplishments would include greater protection of the Organization's legal rights; minimization of its legal liabilities through the provision of quality legal advice to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, leading to an increased understanding of the Organization's legal rights and obligations; and provision of legal advice and support aimed at enabling offices, departments and subsidiary organs to maximize their compliance with regulations, rules and administrative issuances consistent with the Organization's policies and purposes.

Indicators of achievement

5.18 Indicators of achievement would include the minimization of the liability of the Organization; a reduction in the number of cases of non-compliance with policies, regulations and rules; a reduction in the number of legal disputes and other difficulties; the quality, accuracy and timeliness of legal advice provided in support of the operational needs of the Organization; and the number and impact of legal opinions and other legal advice such that the United Nations offices are in a better position to interpret and apply provisions of the United Nations legal regime to specific cases and to comply with such provisions.

Subprogramme 3
Progressive development and codification of international law

Objective

5.19 The objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate the progressive development and codification of international law and to promote universal acceptance and implementation of instruments emanating from codification efforts undertaken by the United Nations.

Strategy

5.20 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme is vested in the Codification Division. The types of activities to be undertaken will include research on topics of international law, compilation of background documents, preparation of draft reports of a substantive nature for the bodies concerned, legal advice and assistance in the conduct of proceedings and in the drafting of resolutions, decisions and amendments and implementation of General Assembly resolutions on terrorism, including Assembly resolution 54/110.

5.21 Substantive support will be provided to the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly in its consideration of the status of relevant instruments, measures aimed at enhancing the accession of States to those instruments or, as the case may be, use by States of the procedures envisaged by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. Substantive support will also be provided to special and ad hoc committees and working groups of the Sixth Committee as well as to the International Law Commission.

5.22 The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law will be implemented through: (a) the preparation and issuance of legal publications, such as the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*, the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*, the *United Nations Legislative Series* and the *Reports of International Arbitral Awards*, proceedings of codification conferences, *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions* and *Orders of the International Court of Justice*, relevant volumes of *Supplements to the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* (including the coordination and review of draft studies prepared by other departments), as well as ad hoc publications on public international law; (b) designing curricula and organizing courses and seminars on various subjects of international law; (c) maintaining and expanding the United Nations audio-visual library in international law, which is open to all States and their educational institutions and government agencies; and (d) continuous updating of the web sites of the International Law Commission, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and of the codification, development and promotion of international law. Increased efforts will be undertaken to make legal instruments available on the web sites in all six official languages of the United Nations as soon as possible and in conformity with existing mandates governing this issue. Assistance in the form of fellowships, seminars and access to the United Nations legal publications will be provided, in particular, to developing countries.

Expected accomplishments

5.23 Expected accomplishments would include increased awareness of and respect for the rules and principles of international law; progress in the formulation and adoption of legal instruments to deal with issues of major international concern; and increased knowledge and understanding of public international law.

Indicators of achievement

5.24 Indicators of achievement would include satisfaction expressed by Member States with the quality, volume and timeliness of documentation prepared by the Codification Division; an increase in the number of new legal instruments emanating from the process of codification dealing with issues of major international concern; the quality of publications and seminars; an increase in the number of visitors to the Division's web site; an increase in adherence by States to existing instruments; and increased timeliness and availability of international law codification documents and legal instruments in all six official languages of the United Nations.

Subprogramme 4
Law of the sea and ocean affairs

Objective

5.25 The objective of this subprogramme is to promote the universal acceptance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the implementing Agreements and their uniform and consistent application, and to facilitate the efforts of Member States to derive practical benefits from the international legal regime for the oceans.

Strategy

5.26 This subprogramme is implemented by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. The mandate for this subprogramme lies in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the implementing Agreements, in decisions taken by Meetings of States parties to the Convention and by the General Assembly, in particular its resolution 49/28 of 6 December 1994 adopted upon the entry into force of the Convention, resolution 52/26 of 26 November 1997, resolution 54/33 of 24 November 1999 and resolutions 56/12 and 56/13 of 28 November 2001.

5.27 The Division will provide information, analysis and advice on the Convention and the Agreements, their status and State practice relating thereto. Assistance will be provided to States and international organizations in the development of legal instruments in the field of the law of the sea and ocean affairs, in harmony with the provisions of the Convention.

5.28 Assistance will be provided for the effective functioning of the treaty system of institutions. This will be accomplished by providing servicing to meetings of States parties and to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, and by providing assistance to the International Seabed Authority and to the dispute-settlement mechanisms set forth in the Convention, including the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. In the context of servicing the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, assistance will be provided to States at their request, in particular developing States, in the preparation of submissions to the Commission, and all necessary substantive, technical and administrative services will be provided to the Commission to facilitate its consideration of the submissions. With respect to the Tribunal, liaison services will be carried out on its behalf at United Nations Headquarters, as requested, under the Relationship Agreement between the Tribunal and the Organization. Consequent to the entry into force of the 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement, consultations with the States parties will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 56/13.

5.29 Member States will be assisted in identifying emerging aspects of marine affairs within the framework of the Convention and the programme of action formulated by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21, reconfirmed in decision 7/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 and reviewed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in August/September 2002. This assistance will entail analysing areas requiring action, preparing special studies on the areas of focus of the General Assembly, organizing groups of experts for the purpose of formulating appropriate responses to emerging needs, and servicing multilateral consultations and negotiations so as to contribute to the progressive development and codification of international law. Such action will be assisted by more effective collaboration and coordination between the relevant parts of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations as a whole, and improved coordination at the inter-agency level, as requested in General Assembly resolution 56/12, paragraph 49.

5.30 Member States will also be assisted in developing and strengthening their capabilities, including institutional infrastructure, as well as human, technical and financial resources, for exercising their rights to the fullest degree and fulfilling their obligations in the most cost-effective manner.

5.31 The annual consideration, review and evaluation by the General Assembly of continuing developments related to the law of the sea and ocean affairs will be undertaken through the provision of information, analysis and reports and the servicing of the open-ended informal consultative process established by the Assembly to carry out the oversight of ocean and law of the sea matters with an integrated and coordinated approach. The full participation of the Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in both the informal consultative process on oceans and law of the sea and the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas of the Administrative Committee on Coordination is envisaged.

Expected accomplishments

5.32 Expected accomplishments would include greater respect for and acceptance of the Convention and the Agreements, a higher degree of uniformity and consistency in their application and increased opportunities for States to derive benefits from the seas and oceans in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Indicators of achievement

5.33 Indicators of achievement would include an increase in the number of legal instruments developed by States and international organizations in the field of the law of the sea and ocean affairs and the degree of satisfaction on the part of Member States as reflected in an acknowledgement by them that the products and services provided through the subprogramme assisted their maritime programmes; and increased participation of Member States in bodies and processes relating to oceans and the law of the sea.

Subprogramme 5

Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade

Objective

5.34 The major objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate and encourage the progressive improvement and harmonization of international trade law and to enhance the knowledge, understanding and application of international trade law. The intergovernmental body responsible for the subprogramme is the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Strategy

5.35 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the International Trade Law Branch. In order to enable the Branch to carry out the work programme of the Commission, it is necessary to implement the request by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/79.

5.36 The Commission, codification conferences and related intergovernmental working groups will be provided with substantive support. This will include research on international trade law, compilation of background information, preparation of draft substantive reports, legal advice, and assistance in the conduct of proceedings and in the drafting of decisions, amendments and proposals. The work of other international organizations active in international trade law will be monitored and coordinated to avoid duplication and inconsistencies. Cooperation will be undertaken with regional organizations to foster regional harmonization on the basis of universal texts of the Commission.

5.37 The International Trade Law Branch will draft for Governments modern and universally acceptable legislative texts (treaties, model laws, legislative guides and recommendations) in areas where the Commission determines that the harmonization of commercial law is desirable and feasible. In this context, the Branch will draft, for use by commercial parties, non-legislative texts such as model contract clauses, model contractual rules, legal guides and studies. Pursuant to the decisions of the Commission, legislative or non-legislative texts and studies will be prepared in the following fields, where UNCITRAL is exercising a leading role in the formulation of uniform law: electronic commerce; insolvency of commercial entities; settlement of commercial disputes by arbitration and conciliation; transport law; security interests; and privately financed infrastructure projects. The Branch will provide models for use by intergovernmental organizations when they prepare legislative texts or assist their member States in modernizing trade legislation. Furthermore, the Branch will draft models for use by international and national governmental organizations when they prepare standard texts for the use of their members. Attention will also be given to issues arising from the increasing importance of electronic commerce in international trade.

5.38 Assistance will be provided to Governments in the preparation of legislation in the form of briefings to officials, training and direct assistance in the drafting of instruments enacting uniform law texts. Professional associations and academic institutions, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, will be assisted in promoting the modernization and teaching of international trade law. Increased attention will be paid to the continuous updating of the UNCITRAL web site in the six official languages of the Organization, with added features that will facilitate researching the background and legislative history of the principal legislative texts resulting from the work of the Commission.

5.39 Users of texts originating from the work of the Commission will be provided with information on the judicial and arbitral application and interpretation of those texts. Such information is made available, in all official languages of the United Nations, in the form of abstracts of court decisions and arbitral awards. In addition, the Branch will facilitate the enactment and use of uniform law by preparing a digest of case law interpreting the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods and the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, as well as disseminating information on the legislative implementation of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

Expected accomplishments

5.40 Expected accomplishments would include modernization of trade practices; reduction of legal uncertainties and obstacles posed by inadequate and disparate laws; more efficient trade negotiations; simplification of the administration of transactions and lower transaction costs; and reduction of disputes in international trade.

Indicators of achievement

5.41 Indicators of achievement would include a higher number of transactions or a higher volume of international trade carried out under the regime of UNCITRAL legislative and non-legislative texts; an increase in the number of legislative decisions based on UNCITRAL texts; and an increase in the number of merchants using or relying on harmonized international trade law in conducting trade.

Subprogramme 6
Custody, registration and publication of treaties

Objective

5.42 The objective of this subprogramme, consistent with the Charter, is to facilitate open diplomacy and to promote respect for international treaty obligations.

Strategy

5.43 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme is vested in the Treaty Section.

5.44 The Section will continue to undertake the depositary functions of the Secretary-General (for over 500 multilateral treaties) and the registration and publication functions relating to over 50,000 treaties and related actions (annual intake of 2,700). Timely and accurate information relating to the treaties deposited with the Secretary-General and treaties and related actions registered with the Secretariat will be provided. Assistance and advice to Member States, United Nations bodies and other entities on the technical aspects of treaty-making and on treaty law-related matters will also be provided.

5.45 The Treaty Section will complete and further improve its computerization programme with respect to: (a) development of a comprehensive electronic database containing up-to-date depositary and registration information; (b) electronic dissemination of treaty- and treaty law-related information from the database, including through online access; and (c) enhancement of the electronic database/work-flow system, including desktop publishing capabilities.

5.46 Provide assistance to States with the technical and legal aspects of participation in treaties deposited with the Secretary-General and the registration of treaties pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter.

Expected accomplishments

5.47 Expected accomplishments would include the enhancement of knowledge and understanding of treaties and related international legal matters; greater familiarity with and understanding by Member States of the technical and legal aspects of participating in the multilateral treaty framework and registering treaties with the Secretariat; increased respect for the international treaty framework and the advancement of the international rule of law; and improved access to international treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, including information on their status, and to treaties registered with the Secretariat.

Indicators of achievement

5.48 Indicators of achievement would include the timely processing, registration and publication of international treaties deposited with the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter and of actions relating to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, including the United Nations *Treaty Series*, multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, the monthly *Statement of Treaties and International Agreements* and the United Nations *Treaty Series* Cumulative Index; the timely availability of such information through electronic services; enhanced familiarity with and understanding by States of the technical and legal aspects of participating in the multilateral treaty framework and registering treaties with the Secretariat, and the consequent execution of an increased number of treaty actions in the proper format; and greater satisfaction of users with the services provided by the Treaty Section, including electronic services.

Legislative mandates

Programme 5
Legal affairs

Subprogramme 1
Overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services provided to the United Nations as a whole

General Assembly resolutions

13 (I)	Organization of the Secretariat
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Subprogramme 2
General legal services provided to United Nations organs and programmes

General Assembly resolutions

351 (IV)	Establishment of a United Nations Administrative Tribunal
782 B (VIII)	Personnel policy of the United Nations: amendment to the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal
957 (X)	Procedure for review of United Nations Administrative Tribunal judgements: amendments to the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Subprogramme 3
Progressive development and codification of international law

General Assembly resolutions

174 (II)	Establishment of an International Law Commission
487 (V)	Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available
987 (X)	Publication of the documents of the International Law Commission
3006 (XXVII)	United Nations Juridical Yearbook
55/148	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts
55/149	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives
56/77	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

56/78	Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property
56/82	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session
56/85	Establishment of the International Criminal Court
56/86	Report of the Special Committee of the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
56/87	Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions
56/88	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
56/89	Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel
56/93	International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings

Subprogramme 4
Law of the sea and ocean affairs

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Articles 16 (2), 47 (9), 75 (2), 76 (9), 84 (2), 287 (8), 298 (6), 312, 313 (1), 319 (1) and 319 (2); articles 2 (2), 2 (5) and 6 (3) of annex II; articles 2 and 3 (e) of annex V; article 4 (4) of annex VI; article 2 (1) of annex VII; and article 3 (e) of annex VIII.

General Assembly resolutions

49/28	Law of the Sea
52/26	Oceans and the law of the sea
53/33	Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments
54/33	Results of the review by the Commission on Sustainable Development of the sectoral theme of "Oceans and seas"; international coordination and cooperation
56/12	Oceans and the law of the sea
56/13	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Annual resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea"

Subprogramme 5
Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade

General Assembly resolutions

2205 (XXI)	Establishment of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
56/77	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
56/79	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-fourth session

Annual resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the work of UNCITRAL

Subprogramme 6
Custody, registration and publication of treaties

Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations

General Assembly resolutions

23 (I)	Registration of treaties and international agreements
24 (I)	Transfer of certain functions, activities and assets of the League of Nations
97 (I)	Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations
364 (IV)	Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements
482 (V)	Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements
33/141	Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations
51/158	Electronic treaty database
54/28	United Nations Decade of International Law
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/77	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Programme 6

General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference services

Overall orientation

6.1 The overall objectives of this programme are: (a) to facilitate the deliberations of the General Assembly, its General and Main Committees and its various subsidiary organs, the Trusteeship Council, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary and ad hoc bodies, and special conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations dealing with disarmament, international security and economic, social and related matters, through the provision of authoritative advice and secretariat services; and (b) to ensure the provision of high-quality conference services to all intergovernmental and expert bodies meeting at Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva, the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Office at Nairobi. The basic mandates for the provision of secretariat and conference services are contained in the rules of procedure of the main organs of the United Nations. Additional mandates for conference services are found in resolutions adopted regularly by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, particularly those on the pattern and calendar of conferences and on the control and limitation of documentation. Overall intergovernmental direction concerning the organization and servicing of meetings is given by the General Assembly on the advice of the Committee on Conferences, in accordance with Assembly resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, by which the Assembly established the terms of reference of the Committee. The Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services is responsible for the implementation of this programme and for the achievement of its objectives.

6.2 The Department will provide authoritative advice and technical support, as well as efficient and effective conference services, including the planning and coordination of meetings, editing, translation, interpretation, meeting records, publishing and the distribution of documentation. Further steps should be taken to establish new unified conference-servicing facilities as a United Nations common service and to strengthen the efficiency of existing unified conference-servicing facilities as a United Nations common service.

6.3 The Department will take the necessary steps to strengthen the efficiency and increase the utilization of the conference-servicing facility at Nairobi.

Subprogramme 1

General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs

Objective

6.4 The major objective of this subprogramme is to ensure the orderly and procedurally correct conduct of the meetings and follow-up work of the General Assembly, its General, First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second and Third Committees and the subsidiary and ad hoc bodies under the aegis of the Assembly, such as the Disarmament Commission and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary and ad hoc bodies; the Trusteeship Council; the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and the special conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations in the fields of international security, disarmament, economic, social and related areas, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure and established practices of the organs of the United Nations. Another objective of the subprogramme is to facilitate the deliberations of the subsidiary organs and various open-ended working groups established by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, namely, the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion and Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa, in their consideration of major issues that will have a significant impact on the work of the Organization.

Strategy

6.5 Within the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council Affairs Division is responsible for the implementation of this subprogramme. The Division will assist the Presidents and Bureaux of the Assembly and the Council and their subsidiary bodies, as well as the Trusteeship Council and other intergovernmental bodies, and the representatives of Member States in all matters relating to the work of those bodies, with particular emphasis on the effective scheduling and procedurally correct conduct of meetings as well as consultations on their work, and will provide those bodies with technical secretariat services. The Division will also prepare and use analytical studies on the rules and procedures of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to prepare for various scenarios so that the conduct of meetings will be consistent with the rules and practices of the bodies and to assist Member States in the development of appropriate proposals for review by the bodies concerned.

6.6 The Division will continue to provide technical secretariat services for the meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its subsidiary bodies, as well as organizational and technical secretariat servicing support to decolonization-related activities, such as visiting missions, regional seminars and the mandated activities of the Special Committee relating to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

6.7 The Division will also continue its work on the research and preparation of analytical studies on the application and interpretation of the provisions of the relevant articles of the Charter related to the activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, their subsidiary and ad hoc bodies and their rules of procedure for inclusion in the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*. The Division will also coordinate the production of the volume of the *Repertory* devoted to the General Assembly and will endeavour to update the *Repertory* and ensure its regular publication, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 51/209 and 52/161.

6.8 The Division will prepare the necessary parliamentary documentation and coordinate the submission of correct and duly authorized reports and communications for processing as official documents of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies or the Trusteeship Council, as well as their timely issuance in accordance with the practice, programme of work and schedule of those bodies, in order to facilitate the organization and conduct of their meetings. In addition, the Division will be responsible for the analysis of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and for conducting consultations and coordinating the assignment of responsibility for the implementation of such resolutions and decisions and the respective follow-up to ensure timely action by relevant bodies.

Expected accomplishments

6.9 Improved conduct of meetings of United Nations organs through timely and qualitative organizational and secretarial support and authoritative advice on meetings procedure would be an expected accomplishment of the subprogramme.

Indicators of achievement

6.10 An indicator of achievement would be the percentage of scheduled meetings conducted in a timely, orderly and procedurally correct manner.

Subprogramme 2
Planning, development and coordination of conference services

Objective

6.11 The main objective of the subprogramme is to improve the global planning and coordination of conference services with rational allocation and capacity utilization of the existing conference resources. Another objective is to ensure that intergovernmental bodies, special conferences and Member States in general have access to meeting and documentation services in accordance with the resolutions and rules establishing language arrangements for the various bodies and organs of the United Nations.

Strategy

6.12 Within the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is assigned to the Central Planning and Coordination Service and the respective services of the Department's operational units at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi, as appropriate. The Service will focus on: (a) analysis of available conference resources for mandated meetings through regular consultations with United Nations bodies at Headquarters and other duty stations with a view to assessing their needs; (b) effective planning of the annual calendar of United Nations conferences and meetings and allocation of conference-servicing resources on the basis of workload statistics, performance indicators and cost information; (c) upgrading of the technological capacity in conference services in line with new developments in technology; and (d) monitoring compliance by author departments and offices of the Secretariat with regulations governing the timely and orderly preparation of parliamentary documentation. The Committee on Conferences will be provided with substantive and technical support for the effective delivery of its mandate.

Expected accomplishments

6.13 An expected accomplishment would be improved quality and efficiency of conference services provided to the United Nations organs and satisfaction of all requirements in this regard. Another expected accomplishment would be the implementation of the practice of unified conference servicing in other United Nations conference facilities where feasible and more cost-effective, without adversely affecting the quality of services provided.

Indicators of achievement

6.14 The degree of satisfaction expressed by Member States regarding the level and quality of the conference services they are provided with would be an indicator of achievement.

Subprogramme 3
Translation and editorial services

Objective

6.15 The objective of this subprogramme is the efficient and timely issuance of documentation and other written materials reflecting high-quality editing and translation.

Strategy

6.16 Within the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Translation and Editorial Division at Headquarters and with the related editorial and translation services of the Department's operational units at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi, as appropriate. The Division and the services will utilize an appropriate mix of permanent, temporary and contractual staff and adequate technological resources to ensure that documentation and other materials in official languages of the United Nations are issued in a timely fashion, in strict compliance with the regulations and rules governing language arrangements for the various bodies and organs of the United Nations. Self-revision will be used within reasonable limits while safeguarding standards of quality. Reliance on contractual translation will continue with a broadening of the range of material processed in this manner and a more consistent use of quality control procedures. Efforts will continue to widen the access of editors and translators to electronic reference and terminology databases and to expand the use of computer-assisted translation to facilitate the work and enhance the accuracy and consistency of translated documents. Workload sharing among conference centres will be further expanded, thereby contributing to the timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the documentation production.

Expected accomplishments

6.17 An accomplishment would be enhancement of the quality of edited and translated documents combined with their timely release for text processing, reproduction and distribution.

Indicators of achievement

6.18 The degree of satisfaction expressed by Member States regarding the quality of the editing and translation of the documents they receive and an evaluation of the timeliness of documents produced, while taking into account the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly, would be indicators of achievement.

Subprogramme 4
Interpretation, meeting and publishing services

Objective

6.19 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide efficient and accurate interpretation and verbatim reporting services and to ensure the timely production and distribution of documents and publications in the official languages of the Organization.

Strategy

6.20 Within the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Interpretation, Meetings and Publishing Division at Headquarters and with the related interpretation and publishing services of the Department's operational units at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi, as appropriate. Remote interpretation, contingent on the results of pilot projects, will be further developed as a complement to on-site services, subject to the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, while ensuring that the quality of interpretation is not affected. Off-site verbatim reporting will be expanded. In the publishing area, the application of advanced electronic information management and communications technology will continue, in order to address the demand for both printed and electronic products and to make the production operation speedier and more efficient. The availability of parliamentary documentation and other publications will be enhanced through widespread access to electronic documents stored on optical disk, an expansion of the capacity for printing on demand and the development of computer-assisted storage and retrieval systems in the distribution area, while not affecting the traditional means. External printing will be further reduced through the use of desktop publishing in all official languages and the continued expansion of the technical capabilities of the in-house reproduction plant. The possibility of converting the in-house printing capacity into a United Nations common service will be further explored, in consultation with United Nations funds and programmes at Headquarters and with specialized agencies of the United Nations system at Geneva.

Expected accomplishments

6.21 Expected accomplishments by the end of the plan period would be an enhancement of the high-quality interpretation provided to scheduled meetings and the production and issuance of parliamentary documentation consistently in accordance with current rules.

Indicators of achievement

6.22 Indicators of achievement would be the following:

(a) The degree of satisfaction expressed by Member States with respect to interpretation and meeting services provided to them;

(b) The degree of satisfaction expressed by Member States regarding the timely issuance and distribution of parliamentary documentation in the six official languages simultaneously.

Legislative mandates

Programme 6
General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference services

Subprogramme 1
General Assembly and Economic and Social Council Affairs

Relevant articles of the Charter of the United Nations

General Assembly resolutions

S-10/2	Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly
52/12	Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform
53/208	Pattern of conferences
54/248	Pattern of conferences
54/249	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

Subprogramme 2
Planning, development and coordination of conference services

General Assembly resolutions

50/11	Multilingualism
53/208	Pattern of conferences

Subprogramme 3
Translation and editorial services

General Assembly resolutions

50/11	Multilingualism
53/208	Pattern of conferences

Subprogramme 4
Interpretation, meeting and publishing services

General Assembly resolutions

49/237	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995
50/11	Multilingualism
52/161	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

53/208	Pattern of conferences
54/64	Multilingualism
54/248	Pattern of conferences

Programme 7

Economic and social affairs

Overall orientation

7.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to strengthen international economic and social cooperation and to promote development in a comprehensive, inclusive and far-sighted manner. The United Nations is in a unique position to address the interests of all countries, including the requirements and development concerns of countries that are profoundly affected by the powerful tide of forces moving global change but with little capacity individually to influence the processes that are under way. The adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration provides a mandate to rededicate the United Nations to meeting the real needs of people everywhere and to effectively address their concerns and aspirations. The powerful tide of forces in a rapidly globalizing world is having a profound impact on development and on the need to strengthen multilateralism. The opportunities, challenges and risks call for deeper analysis, the building of international consensus, strengthening of partnership of Governments of the North and South on the one hand and between major groups or relevant stakeholders on the other and the strengthening of operational support. The work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in those four areas is mutually supportive and enriching. The programme will continue to pay particular attention to the overall objective of promoting sustainable development, in particular to eradicate poverty and to address the special needs of Africa, the least developed countries, the land-locked transit developing countries and the small island developing States, as well as to the promotion of South-South cooperation. The programme will be further guided by the need to empower women through gender mainstreaming, advocacy and the design of policies to achieve relevant targets.

7.2 Relevant legislative authorities include the programmes and platforms of action adopted by the General Assembly, such as the International Development Strategy, the Agenda for Development, the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (1994), the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the World Summit for Social Development (1995), the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 (1997), the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (1999), the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (1999), the World Summit for Social Development (1995), the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives (2000), the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (2000) and the World Education Forum (2000), the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS (2001) and the special session of the General Assembly on Children (2002), the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) and the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (2001) and the Third United Nations Conference on Least-Developed Countries. In addition, it is expected that the decisions of the General Assembly on the outcome of the Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, the International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, and the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), will provide further legislative authority to the programme.

7.3 The programme has the most extensive capacity within the United Nations system for economic, social and demographic statistics, including the collection and analysis of data on demographic issues, and distinct capacities in the key areas of macroeconomic analysis, sustainable development, social development, public economics and public administration, as well as gender issues and the advancement of women. In addition, through its capacity for normative and operational work, the programme is able to provide effective integrated support for the formulation of policies by the concerned intergovernmental bodies and processes and to advance their follow-up at both the global and national levels. Of special importance in this regard is promoting the development of policies on macroeconomic issues, such as those being pursued in the finance for development process; the renewal of dialogue through partnership in the General Assembly; the high-level consideration of economic and social issues in the Economic and Social Council, including the Council's dialogue with the financial and trade institutions; and the continuing policy dialogue in the Assembly and the Council on globalization and interdependence and the related implications for development, in particular the implementation and follow-up to the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields. Of special importance in this regard is the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the promotion of the development of policies on macroeconomic issues.

7.4 The programme also has special responsibility for coordination, within the United Nations, through the Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations system as a whole. In relation to the latter, the programme is responsible for providing support to the Economic and Social Council and for interactions between the Council and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. It also provides the administrative location for the function of substantive and technical servicing of the Board, which is supported on an inter-agency basis.

7.5 The programme is under the responsibility of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. There is no single intergovernmental body providing overall guidance to the programme. Such guidance is provided by intergovernmental and/or expert bodies for each subprogramme.

Subprogramme 1
Economic and Social Council support and coordination

Objective

7.6 The objective of this subprogramme is to advance the role of the United Nations in the economic and social field by: (a) coordinating substantive support provided to relevant aspects of the work of the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly; (b) supporting the further strengthening of the Economic and

Social Council to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations, in conformity with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, including by providing new opportunities for interaction among the diverse institutional stakeholders in development; and (c) by reinforcing the capacity of the Economic and Social Council in the exercise of its overall guidance and coordination roles and in the promotion of policy dialogue on interrelated economic and social issues, including the advancement of the socio-economic goals and targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as well as through the use of information and communication technologies for development, the coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, the special meetings with financial and trade institutions and the preparation and follow-up of triennial policy reviews of operational activities for development. As part of this objective, it will assist in promoting effective implementation within the United Nations system, in particular through the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary machinery, of the Council's recommendations, and will facilitate close collaboration between the Council and the Board.

Strategy

7.7 Responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination. The Division will seek to achieve the objective through a multi-pronged strategy, which will include:

(a) Providing effective support to the Economic and Social Council, including its coordinating segment;

(b) Expanding interaction between the Council and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

(c) Ensuring that preparation for the work of the General Assembly in the economic and social field and of the Council benefit from coordinated inputs from all concerned parts of the Organization and the system as a whole;

(d) Strengthening the interactive nature of the debates of the Assembly in accordance with its resolution 56/76 and the Council, including through panel discussions and round tables with participation in accordance with the established rules of procedures and practices of the Assembly and the Council with respect to the representation of the United Nations financial and trade institutions, United Nations funds and programmes, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, academia, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders of civil society;

(e) Assisting in maximizing the policy relevance of the outcomes of the work of the Assembly and the Council and ensuring that arrangements are in place to monitor their effective implementation by, inter alia, linking the outcomes of the high-level segment of the Council to the deliberations in the framework of the Assembly;

(f) Making more use of the regular consultations provided for in paragraph 43 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 51/241, including between the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General will provide those meetings with secretarial support, as appropriate, including written information to Member States through the chairmen of the regional groups.

Expected accomplishments

7.8 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) A strengthened role of the General Assembly in the economic and social field and enhanced effectiveness of the Economic and Social Council in advancing consensus-building and policy coordination on key interrelated international development cooperation issues, including operational activities for development;

(b) More effective policy guidance and coordination by the Council vis-à-vis the work of its functional commissions;

(c) Provision of stronger substantive support to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and to non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;

(d) More effective interactions between the Council and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;

(e) More effective interactions between the Council and trade and financial institutions.

Indicators of achievement

7.9 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An enumeration of the ways in which the subprogramme has promoted consensus-building on key development issues, including upstream policy issues such as adoption of recommendations, communiqués and agreed conclusions, as well as efficient and effective deliberations on the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration concerning economic and social development issues;

(b) Reports by Member States that dialogues, round-table discussions and panels are informative and relevant and contribute to intergovernmental deliberations, which should be disseminated, including through the Internet;

(c) The satisfaction of Member States and relevant actors with respect to the extent to which the programme supports interactive debates of the Council, including gender-balanced participation from the United Nations system, the private sector and non-governmental organizations as appropriate;

(d) Report by Member States that inputs from concerned parts of the Organization and the system as a whole are relevant, coordinated and timely;

(e) Improved linkages between normative and operational work in the economic and social areas;

(f) Closer collaboration among the actors in the economic and social areas, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the Bretton Woods institutions;

(g) Feedback from Member States shows that the triennial review of operational activities for development and related activities are relevant;

(h) Increased awareness by Member States and other relevant actors of interrelated economic and social issues and international instruments to address them effectively;

(i) Increased contribution of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to the work of the Council;

(j) Elimination of the backlog of applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Council and timely consideration of the caseload by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

Subprogramme 2
Gender issues and advancement of women

Objective

7.10 The main objective is to promote the effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, the outcome of their review by the General Assembly at its special session held in June 2000, the relevant resolutions of the principal organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations on gender equality contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The subprogramme works towards ensuring women's full enjoyment of their human rights, and to this end it will ensure support to assist the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to increase its effectiveness and efficiency. An important objective of the subprogramme is to support the mainstreaming of a gender perspective at all levels. The improvement of the gender balance and of gender equality in the United Nations Secretariat and promotion of a more gender-sensitive work environment are also part of the subprogramme's objectives.

7.11 The Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women provide guidance to the subprogramme.

Strategy

7.12 The Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women will pursue the above objectives through a strategy that will build on providing effective support to intergovernmental bodies, integrating policy advisory services into the overall programme of work and expanding interaction and communication with civil society. In addition, the strategy will enable the subprogramme to play a more effective role in advancing gender mainstreaming as well as in implementing system-wide the Platform for Action and the outcome of the special session by, inter alia, increasing the effectiveness of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and inter-agency collaboration under the leadership of the Special Adviser.

Expected accomplishments

7.13 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the work programmes and activities of intergovernmental forums, entities of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and Member States;

(b) Enhanced capacity to provide effective gender advisory services that assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition, at their request, in implementing the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, to Member States, and enhanced involvement of all other actors to effectively implement the recommendations contained in the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and subsequent intergovernmental mandates, and the pertinent aspects of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

(c) Establishment of an expanded framework for information exchange and communication with Governments and civil society;

(d) The achievement, within the United Nations Secretariat, of gender balance in a greater number of departments and offices and improvement of women's representation at all levels and in all occupations in the Professional category and above without prejudice to the provisions of Article 101 of the Charter as well as the establishment of a more gender-sensitive and supportive work environment for all staff;

(e) Increased efficiency and effectiveness of inter-agency collaboration;

(f) Enhanced capacity of Member States and enhanced involvement of all other actors to effectively implement the recommendations contained in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

(g) Enhanced capacity of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to fulfil its mandate under the Convention and its Optional Protocol.

Indicators of achievement

7.14 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An assessment of the progress achieved in mainstreaming a gender perspective through analysis of the outcome of the deliberations of the intergovernmental forums, the inclusion of a gender perspective in the work programmes of the entities of the United Nations system and the responses received from Member States on the measures taken by them;

(b) The number of ratifications of the Convention and its Optional Protocol, the number of States parties submitting their reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on time and the number of reports examined by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(c) Reports by Member States that advisory services, information and outreach activities provided to them to improve their compliance with reporting obligations under the Convention are useful;

(d) An increase in the number of departments and offices that had gender-sensitivity training and the number of policies and practices introduced to advance the work-family agenda, an increased number of entities reaching gender balance and an increased percentage of women in posts at the Professional category and above in the secretariats of the United Nations system of organizations, including in peacekeeping, and an improvement in their distribution by grade;

(e) An increase in the activities and accountability measures for gender mainstreaming included in the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women;

(f) The development of tools and methodologies and the promotion of good practices with respect to system-wide gender mainstreaming through inter-agency collaboration, including enhancement of the capabilities of the regional economic commissions to work as focal points for inter-agency coordination on gender issues within the United Nations system;

(g) Reports by Member States and other relevant actors with regard to the contribution of reports and other technical documents, substantive servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies, advisory services, training materials, advocacy and information outreach to enhance national capacity to implement recommendations contained in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the relevant programmes and platforms for action adopted by the General Assembly and international conferences, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Subprogramme 3
Social policy and development

Objective

7.15 The main objective is to strengthen international cooperation for social development, with particular attention to the three core issues of poverty eradication, employment generation and social integration. A further objective is to promote internationally agreed programmes for older persons, including the Madrid Declaration and the 2002 International Plan of Action on Ageing, people with disabilities and youth, and to advance work on family and intergenerational issues. The subprogramme is under the intergovernmental guidance of the Commission for Social Development.

Strategy

7.16 The Division for Social Policy and Development is responsible for the subprogramme. Utilizing the Division's capacity for policy analysis, intergovernmental support and advisory services, the strategy will include assisting Governments and other actors by advancing common norms, policies and cooperative action and developing integrated approaches. To this end, implementation of the subprogramme will be achieved through:

(a) Identifying further initiatives on the basis of an assessment and appraisal of the implementation of measures, recommendations and activities related to the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (1991-2000) and the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), with a view to achieving the goal to halve, by 2015, the 1990 proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

(b) Promoting the implementation of the commitments and policies contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development (1995), and promoting also, in this context, additional measures and further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session (2000), and pertinent decisions of the Commission for Social Development;

(c) Improving research, data collection and policy analysis;

(d) At the request of Governments, providing advisory services and carrying out technical cooperation activities, including training;

(e) Providing assistance to Governments and the global community to further the implementation of major intergovernmental policy documents on the integration of older persons, people with disabilities and youth, as well as policies and programmes to advance families and intergenerational issues. The documents include the International Plan of Action on Ageing, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond. The subprogramme will also facilitate access to information in these areas through, inter alia, the development of an Internet-accessible database on relevant policies and implementation thereof.

Expected accomplishments

7.17 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) More effective implementation of the commitments and policies adopted in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, the International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002, the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives on social development of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

(b) Improved ability of Member States, through the provision of effective assistance, to pursue the goal of eradicating poverty through decisive national action and international cooperation;

(c) Better understanding and awareness by Governments, civil society and the private sector with regard to emerging issues in the field of social development, including gender issues, particularly through improved and timely access by Governments, non-governmental organizations, academia and individuals to United Nations research and analysis in the field of social development;

(d) Increased technical and institutional capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to formulate and implement effective social and economic policies and programmes contributing to economic growth and sustainable development and provision of support to socio-economic aspects of development, including reconstruction and rehabilitation processes in post-conflict situations;

(e) Increased awareness of national Governments and the international community to realize through their strengthened capacity the International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002), the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, and enhanced capacity of Member States to advance work on social integration, including issues related to older persons, persons with disabilities, youth and families.

Indicators of achievement

7.18 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) Satisfaction expressed by Member States with regard to the contributions of the subprogramme to integrating social development goals and incorporating a gender perspective into national strategies and policies;

(b) Progress in achieving quantitative and qualitative targets adopted by the intergovernmental process, in particular the Social Summit and the outcome of its review;

(c) Closer collaboration between United Nations agencies, funds and programmes on issues of social development;

(d) Satisfaction expressed by Member States with regard to the contribution of the subprogramme to improving their ability to reassess macroeconomic policies with the aim of giving employment generation and reduction of the poverty level a central place in the goals of macroeconomic policy;

(e) Feedback from Governments on the extent to which advisory services and training workshops contributed to capacity-building in implementing effective social policies and programmes;

(f) Feedback on the contribution of the subprogramme to increasing Member States' efforts in the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, adopted at the World Assembly on Ageing (2002); increased implementation of international norms and standards for the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities; better integration of youth concerns into national development policies; and an increase in the number of family-related policies and programmes adopted at the national level;

(g) Increased interest of non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, in the work of the Commission, international or regional meetings and conferences related to social development, measured, inter alia, by the number of accreditations granted for relevant meetings;

(h) Feedback from users on the extent to which the research findings in the field of social development prepared by the Division contributed to development.

Subprogramme 4
Sustainable development

Objective

7.19 The objective of the subprogramme is to seek to ensure the effective and coordinated implementation of Agenda 21 and other commitments made during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session, the decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of bodies responsible for energy and natural resources.

Strategy

7.20 The Division for Sustainable Development is responsible for the subprogramme. The strategy will include:

(a) Promoting effective and coordinated implementation of the sustainable development agenda of the United Nations;

(b) Providing substantive support and bringing new issues within the context of Agenda 21 to the attention of the Commission on Sustainable Development for its consideration, including assessment of critical areas of sustainability;

(c) Following up on the decisions taken regarding the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development, paying due attention to matters related to providing adequate and predictable new and additional financial resources to developing countries, supporting the efforts of countries with economies in transition, changing production and consumption patterns and mechanisms for the transfer of technology to those countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed in Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, addressing poverty in the context of sustainable development, and ensuring the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 53/7, in which it endorsed the World Solar Programme, 1996-2005, and 54/215, in which it called for further action to ensure that the World Solar Programme, as a part of the overall new and renewable sources of energy agenda, is fully integrated and brought into the mainstream of the efforts of the United Nations system towards attaining the objective of sustainable development;

(d) Providing advisory services to Governments, at their request, in preparing national sustainable development strategies and related actions;

(e) Devising operational strategies to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and energy, strengthening institutional, human resources and policy-making capacity in the area of natural resources, in particular water resources, and helping to develop and commercialize new and renewable sources of energy, as well as strengthening national institutions for the assessment and management of energy resources and related requests;

(f) Promoting and supporting North-South international cooperation in the area of sustainable development.

Expected accomplishments

7.21 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Strengthening of coordinated approaches towards implementing the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development by all actors, including the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development, for which the subprogramme provides the secretariat;

(b) Enhanced dialogue with and involvement of major groups as defined in Agenda 21, including women, youth, indigenous people, business and industry, trade unions, the scientific community, farmers and non-governmental organizations, in the work of the Commission and in sustainable development activities in general;

(c) Effective monitoring of the implementation of sustainable development goals through the assessment of data collected at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account the results of work on indicators of sustainable development;

(d) Enhanced international cooperation, in particular South-South cooperation, in the area of sustainable development, including through regional and subregional exchanges of experience in the implementation of Agenda 21, as well as through implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(e) Effective capacity-building at the national level.

Indicators of achievement

7.22 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) Satisfaction expressed in the quality of policy support provided to intergovernmental processes;

(b) An increase in the number of collaborative arrangements and consultative processes involving the United Nations system;

(c) The number of activities carried out by major groups and their overall involvement;

(d) An increase in technical cooperation activities in support of elaboration and formulation with a view to implementation of national strategies for sustainable development in accordance with the goal outlined in paragraph 24 (a) of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S/19-2, annex);

(e) Usefulness of the advisory services and/or technical cooperation projects provided and/or implemented under the subprogramme;

(f) An increase in voluntary reporting to the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Subprogramme 5
Statistics

Objective

7.23 The objective is to promote international comparability of statistics through the standardization of statistical methods, classifications and definitions used by national statistical agencies and to reach international agreement on the use and usefulness of relevant concepts and methods. The Statistical Commission provides intergovernmental guidance to the subprogramme.

Strategy

7.24 The Statistics Division is responsible for the subprogramme. The strategy will include:

(a) Developing statistical methodologies and determining their application in the international collection, standardization, analysis and dissemination of economic, social and related data and metadata;

(b) Enhancing the position of the United Nations as a global centre for statistical data on international trade, national accounts, energy, environment and demographic and social statistics through the collection, processing, evaluation and dissemination of international statistics;

(c) Further improving the usefulness and accessibility of international economic and social data to policy makers, both international and national;

(d) Implementing fully the United Nations Economic and Social Information System (UNESIS) common database as a unifying framework for the dissemination of international statistics;

(e) Promoting the use of geographical information systems for modern surveying and mapping activities at the national and local levels.

7.25 Advisory services would be provided, on request, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve their statistical capacity, including through training and other forms of technical cooperation, and to strengthen their ability to routinely produce relevant, accurate and timely statistics and indicators. Close collaboration with other international organizations would continue in order to improve economic, social, demographic, environmental, trade and other related statistics in general and to promote the systems in particular, including through training and other forms of technical cooperation. Also, a coordinated system of international statistical programmes and activities would be further promoted, in particular by emphasizing new Internet and information management technologies.

Expected accomplishments

7.26 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Enhancement of the comparability of statistics among countries and improved methods and procedures for the measurement of economic and social phenomena;

(b) Effective response to new and critical issues in the field of statistics;

(c) Improvement in the availability, usefulness and accessibility of international economic and social data to policy makers, both international and national;

(d) Improvement in the quality of statistical data submitted to international organizations and agencies;

(e) Strengthened capacity of national statistical offices in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to routinely produce and analyse statistical data;

(f) Increased participation of countries in the global statistical system;

(g) Increased collaboration and complementarity of activities among international organizations and agencies in the field of statistics;

(h) Progress in the rationalization and harmonization of development indicators based on decisions made by the Economic and Social Council;

(i) Increased cooperation among international organizations on the questions of standards, classifications, definitions, concrete national data sets, data collection and data processing.

Indicators of achievement

7.27 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An increase in the number of requests by users for the Division's statistical data;

(b) An increase in the number of countries adopting international statistical standards;

(c) Enlargement of subregional networks as a result of technical cooperation activities;

(d) The number of collaborative agreements reached between statistical institutions;

(e) Satisfaction expressed by users about the quality, availability, usefulness and accessibility of the statistical data produced under the subprogramme.

Subprogramme 6
Population

Objective

7.28 The objective is to increase understanding of the nature of demographic phenomena, in particular the interrelationships between population and development. The Commission on Population and Development provides intergovernmental guidance to the subprogramme.

Strategy

7.29 The Population Division is entrusted with the responsibility for this subprogramme. The strategy will include:

(a) Provision of substantive support to the Commission on Population and Development;

(b) Provision of assistance in the ongoing review, monitoring and assessment of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in achieving the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action and in its second quinquennial review and appraisal;

(c) Preparation of official United Nations population estimates and projections, including age and sex patterns in mortality and fertility data, for all countries and areas of the world, as well as the official United Nations estimates and projections of urban and rural areas and major cities;

(d) Effective dissemination of worldwide population information, via the Internet, including through the Population Information Network (POPIN), and other means.

Expected accomplishments

7.30 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) The provision of greater support to the Programme of Action as well as to the key issues for their further implementation adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first special session;

(b) Expanded capacity of Member States to analyse and apply population trends and policies for development and to monitor, appraise and report on substantive elements of the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action;

(c) Enhanced ability of Member States to formulate national population and related policies, to improve their national institutional capabilities for the collection and analysis of national population information and to enable the application of this information for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly.

Indicators of achievement

7.31 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An increase in the number of Governments accessing information on population trends and their interrelationships with social and economic development as an input to policy formulation;

(b) A noticeable increase in the understanding of the complex interaction between demographic and development issues and extensive awareness about emerging population issues requiring the attention and response of the international community, such as the AIDS pandemic, international migration and population ageing;

(c) The timeliness, quality and accessibility of official United Nations population estimates and projections as assessed by the users.

Subprogramme 7
Global development trends, issues and policies

Objective

7.32 The objective is to effectively assist the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in their efforts to identify and reach agreement on the economic and financial policies necessary at the national and international levels to improve growth and development prospects.

Strategy

7.33 The Development Policy Analysis Division is responsible for the subprogramme. The strategy will include:

(a) Supporting the efforts of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and economies in transition to mobilize financial resources for development by advancing the outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in 2002;

(b) Addressing, through research and analysis, issues pertaining to domestic resource mobilization, augmentation of official development assistance and increasing international private capital flows; the new challenges faced by the international financial system; and the financial opportunities and challenges presented by the increased role of the private sector in economic activity and the globalization of financial markets;

(c) Enhancing the efforts to implement the outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the International Conference on Financing for Development, in particular in the areas of domestic resource mobilization, official development assistance, foreign direct investment, including international private capital flows, trade, the effective use of public private partnerships, the international financial system and the financial opportunities and challenges presented by the increased role of the private sector in economic activity and the globalization of financial markets;

(d) Providing the analysis of necessary actions to promote international financial stability to improve early warning, prevention and response capabilities for dealing with the emergence and spread of financial crises in a timely manner, and to reform the international financial system, while also remaining responsive to the challenges of development and the protection of the most vulnerable countries and social groups, including evaluation of the role of the international financial institutions;

(e) Providing assistance, on request, to Member States and relevant intergovernmental bodies in examining developmental trends, identifying new and emerging long-term development challenges and formulating long-term development strategies. Thus, the subprogramme would contribute to the formulation of new goals and strategies for long-term development;

(f) Fostering closer collaboration and understanding among the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, as called for in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

(g) Supporting efforts to achieve good governance within each country, good governance at the international level and transparency in the financial and monetary systems, and to mobilize financial resources for development as called for in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Expected accomplishments

7.34 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) A constructive dialogue on macroeconomic policy issues in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council through systematic surveys of the global economy and the provision of substantive support to the policy processes, such as those relating to the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development and the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(b) Strengthened dialogue on macroeconomic policy issues and financing for development in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, to address the special needs of the least developed countries;

(c) To hold an exchange of views in order to facilitate enhanced understanding in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the countries with economies in transition, of the actions necessary, including greater assistance to mobilize and allocate, in an efficient and gender-sensitive manner, domestic financial resources for development;

(d) Intergovernmental dialogue at the United Nations on the globalization of financial markets, international financial stability and early warning, prevention and response to financial crises and appropriate mechanisms to address, in a sustainable manner, the problems derived from difficulties to pay foreign debt that advance discussion on such matters;

(e) Increased discussion in the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of long-term development trends, including their gender dimensions, and progress in formulating long-term development strategies and mainstreaming of the gender dimension in them.

Indicators of achievement

7.35 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) A percentage increase in the number of consensus decisions reached and action taken by the United Nations, the international community in general and Governments on measures to accelerate growth and development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including implementation of national, regional and international efforts to make the global financial system more responsive to the challenges of development that emanate from the high-level event on financing for development and the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(b) Satisfaction by Member States on the extent to which publications and reports prepared under the subprogramme contribute to better understanding of the issues;

(c) Increased exchange of national experiences resulting from debates in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(d) An increase in the number of consultations at all levels, among the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions;

(e) Feedback from Member States on the extent to which the analysis provided to the Assembly and the Council on long-term developmental trends prompted discussions on such issues.

Subprogramme 8
Public administration, finance and development

Objective

7.36 The objective is to provide assistance in intergovernmental policy deliberations on the role of public administration, public finance and public economics in the development process and to assist interested Governments of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in strengthening their policy-making, institutional and managerial capacities in those areas. Particular attention should be given to strengthening countries' policy development, institutional and managerial capacity to deal with globalization and the respective roles of the State and the market in the development process. Guidance is provided to the subprogramme by the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance and the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.

Strategy

7.37 The Division for Public Economics and Public Administration is responsible for this subprogramme. The strategy will include:

(a) Provision of support to intergovernmental policy deliberations;

(b) Preparation of analytical studies and publications, dissemination of information and assessments and organization of expert group meetings and seminars;

(c) Provision, on request from and in close consultation with Member States, of advisory services, training and other technical cooperation activities in the areas of public economics, public administration and public finance;

(d) Facilitation of the development of human resources to enable the public sector to face the challenges and to exploit the benefits of globalization and interdependence;

(e) Development of analytical tools and options using adequate methodologies for impact assessment to respond to requests from Governments and international bodies for information, methodologies and assessments regarding the linkages between political and economic issues and policies, such as economic sanctions, imposition of coercive economic measures, the relationship between disarmament and development and relevant aspects of post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(f) Interfacing and cooperating with organizations within the United Nations system in this field.

Expected accomplishments

7.38 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Improved intergovernmental dialogue and facilitation of consensus-building and decision-making regarding the emerging consequences of globalization for the State;

(b) Broadened common understanding of and approaches to public management and the changing of Governments' capacities;

(c) Strengthened institutional and human resources of government capacities in public administration, finance and development;

(d) Broader and deeper understanding of the major effects of public administration and public finance on civil society;

(e) Improved interface and coordination between the intergovernmental and regional policy deliberations and operational activities of the United Nations system in the field of public administration, finance and development;

(f) Enhanced understanding of the Internet on the role of the State;

(g) Enhanced ability to assess emerging vulnerabilities in government capacities in public administration, finance and development;

(h) Improved understanding of complex regulatory practices for emerging global standards;

(i) Greater participation of governmental and non-governmental entities in the work of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.

Indicators of achievement

7.39 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The level of satisfaction for the support provided by the subprogramme to the expert groups and the policy processes;

(b) The number and quality of technical advisory services provided to requesting countries and the impact on capacity-building in those countries;

(c) The number of established information networks among policy makers, practitioners and experts within and between regions;

(d) The number and quality of analytical reports and publications on emerging issues in public administration and finance.

Subprogramme 9
Sustainable forest management

Objective

7.40 The objective is to provide for continued policy development and dialogue among Governments and international organizations, including major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, to facilitate implementation of forest-related agreements and foster a common understanding on sustainable forest management; to address forest issues and emerging areas of concern in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated manner and to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests with the view to strengthening long-term political commitment, based on the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles), chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the outcome of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IPF/IFF) process.

Strategy

7.41 The secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests is responsible for the subprogramme. The implementation of the subprogramme will be based on the Rio Declaration, the Forest Principles, chapter 11 of Agenda 21, the proposals for action identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35, the multi-year programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the outcome of the IPF/IFF process.

Expected accomplishments

7.42 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Fostering international cooperation in sustainable forest management and development among Member States, including coordination between North and South and public and private partnerships, as well as cross-sectoral cooperation at the national, regional and global levels;

(b) Facilitating and promoting the implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action, as well as other actions that may be agreed upon;

(c) Strengthening political commitments to the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests through ministerial engagements, action-oriented dialogues and policy formulation related to forests;

(d) Monitoring and assessing progress at the national, regional and global levels through voluntary reporting by Governments, as well as by regional and international organizations, institutions and instruments.

Indicators of achievement

7.43 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The number of coordination and cooperation activities implemented on mutually agreed actions on forests and the fostering of synergies;

(b) The adoption and implementation of the plan of action for the implementation of the proposals of IPF/IFF, including the meeting of targets, timetables and financial provisions, and the number of national, regional and global activities carried out in support of national forest and other integrated land-use programmes;

(c) The effectiveness of high-level ministerial segment meetings, including policy dialogues between the ministers and executive heads of organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and the formulation of policies relating to the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests;

(d) Establishment of an effective approach to monitor, assess and report on progress made;

(e) The implementation of the multi-year programme of work as well as the programme of action of the United Nations Forum of Forests.

Legislative mandates

Programme 7
Economic and social affairs

General Assembly resolutions

47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (subprogrammes 4, 5, 6 and 7)
47/191	Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (subprogrammes 4, 5 and 6)
48/121	World Conference on Human Rights (subprogrammes 2, 5 and 6)
50/119	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation (subprogrammes 3, 4 and 8)
50/227	Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (subprogrammes 1 and 7)
51/240	Agenda for Development (subprogrammes 1, 7 and 8)
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration (all subprogrammes)
55/191	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (subprogrammes 7 and 8)
55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (all subprogrammes)
56/132	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (subprogrammes 2, 5 and 6)
56/177	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (subprogrammes 3, 5, 6 and 8)
56/190	High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership (subprogrammes 1 and 7)
56/201	Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3 and 8)
56/209	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (subprogrammes 1 and 7)

56/211	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields (all subprogrammes)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1998/7	Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (subprogrammes 5 and 6)
2001/21	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits (all subprogrammes)

Subprogramme 1
Economic and Social Council support and coordination

General Assembly resolution

52/12 A and B	Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1986/72	Protection against products harmful to health and the environment
1996/31	Consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations
1999/5	Poverty eradication and capacity-building
1999/6	Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192
1999/51	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions
2000/19	Funding operational activities for development of the United Nations system
2000/20	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
2000/29	Information and communications technologies task force
2000/213	Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council
2000/216	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1999 session and provisional agenda for the 2000 session of the Committee
2001/1	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

2001/27	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B: improving the working methods of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council
2001/210	Establishment of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

1995/1	Coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system and implementation of the results of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
1997/1	Fostering an enabling environment for development: financial flows, including capital flows, investment and trade
2000/2	on the assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields
2001/1	on the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector

Ministerial communiqués of the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council

1998	Market access: developments since the Uruguay Round, implications, opportunities and challenges, in particular for the developing countries and the least developed among them, in the context of globalization and liberalization
1999	The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: the empowerment and advancement of women
2000	Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy
2001	The role of the United Nations system in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development

Subprogramme 2
Gender issues and advancement of women

Security Council resolution

1325 (2000) on women, peace and security

General Assembly resolutions

34/180	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
54/4	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
54/134	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
55/66	Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour
55/67	Traffic in women and girls
55/68	Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"
56/128	Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls
56/129	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
56/127	Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system
56/131	Violence against women migrant workers
56/188	Women in development
56/229	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Economic and Social Council resolutions

76 (V)	Communications concerning the status of women
304 (XI)	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (fourth session)
1992/19	Communications on the status of women
1996/6	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women
1998/26	Advancement of women: implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the role of operational activities in promoting, in particular, capacity-building and resource mobilization for enhancing the participation of women in development
1999/16	System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002-2005
1999/257	Enabling the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to carry out its mandate
2001/4	Proposals for a multi-year programme of work for the Commission on the Status of Women for 2002-2006
2001/41	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

1997/2	Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Subprogramme 3
Social policy and development

General Assembly resolutions

47/5	Proclamation on Ageing
50/81	World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond
50/107	Observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and proclamation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
50/144	Towards full integration of persons with disabilities in society: implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and of the Long-term Strategy to Implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond
52/194	Role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty
S-24/2	Further initiatives for social development
56/113	Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family
56/114	Cooperatives in social development
56/115	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century
56/117	Policies and programmes involving youth
56/207	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
56/228	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1996/7	Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the future role of the Commission for Social Development
2000/10	Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities
2001/7	Proposals for a multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development for 2002-2006
2001/42	Global campaign for poverty eradication

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

1996/1	Coordination of the United Nations system activities for poverty eradication

Subprogramme 4
Sustainable development

General Assembly resolutions

50/126	Water supply and sanitation
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
S-22/2	Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
54/33	Results of the review by the Commission on Sustainable Development of the sectoral theme of "oceans and seas": international coordination and cooperation
54/215	World Solar Programme 1996-2005
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly
54/224	Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
54/225	Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1996/49	Integration of key minerals issues into the implementation of Agenda 21
1997/53	Consumer protection
1997/63	Programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development for the period 1998-2002 and future methods of work of the Commission
1997/65	Establishment of an ad hoc open-ended Intergovernmental Forum on Forests
1998/46	Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
1999/60	Preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, on energy issues
1999/222	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventh session and provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Commission

Subprogramme 5
Statistics

General Assembly resolution

50/124	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1564 (L)	Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system
1566 (L)	Coordination of work in the field of statistics
1989/3	International economic classifications
1993/5	1993 System of National Accounts
1993/226	Sixth and Seventh United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names
1995/7	2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme
1995/61	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States
1997/221	Fourteenth and Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific
1997/292	Sixth and Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for the Americas

Subprogramme 6
Population

General Assembly resolutions

49/128	Report of the International Conference on Population and Development
51/176	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
S-21/2	Proposals for key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
54/212	International migration and development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1994/2	Work programme in the field of population
1995/55	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
1997/2	International migration and development

1997/42	Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development
1999/10	Population growth, structure and distribution

Subprogramme 7
Global development trends, issues and policies

General Assembly resolutions

S-18/3	Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries
51/165	Net flows and transfer of resources between developing and developed countries
52/180	Global financial flows and their impact on the developing countries
52/185	Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries
53/172	The financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries
55/245 A and B	Preparations for the substantive preparatory process and the International Conference on Financing for Development
56/181	Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity
56/184	Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries
56/191	Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
56/207	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication
56/210	International Conference on Financing for Development

Subprogramme 8
Public administration, finance and development

General Assembly resolutions

46/166	Entrepreneurship
47/171	Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development

48/180	Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development
50/51	Implementation of provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions
50/103	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s
50/225	Public administration and development
51/242	Supplement to an Agenda for Peace
52/18	Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
52/38 D	General and complete disarmament: relationship between disarmament and development
52/162	Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions
52/169 H	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions: economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
52/193	First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
52/196	Developing human resources for development
52/203	Operational activities for development of the United Nations
52/205	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
53/179	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy
54/54 T	Relationship between disarmament and development
54/96 G	Economic assistance to the Eastern European States affected by the developments in the Balkans
54/107	Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions
54/200	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
54/204	Business and development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1273 (XLIII)	Tax treaties between developed and developing countries
1982/45	International cooperation in tax matters

1997/59	Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly
1999/59	Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

Subprogramme 9
Sustainable forest management

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2000/35	Report on the fourth session of the International Forum on Forests
2001/293	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its first session and provisional agenda for its second session

Programme 8
Africa: New Agenda for Development

Overall orientation

8.1 The programme was established subsequent to the identification by the General Assembly of the economic recovery and sustainable development of Africa as a top priority of the United Nations. It was designed to be a catalyst and to coordinate and promote activities undertaken by other programmes and entities directly responsible for the operational implementation of such activities. The programme was to play an advocacy role to ensure that the issues related to African development remained on the agenda of the United Nations and the international community.

8.2 The objectives of the programme are to: (a) mobilize the support and galvanize the efforts of the international community for African development, including through an increased flow of financial resources; (b) ensure that the development of Africa remains one of the priorities of the international community; (c) promote a supportive framework for African development efforts; (d) promote a coordinated and effective response by the United Nations system at the policy and operational levels in support of African development; and (e) strengthen and enhance South-South cooperation.

8.3 The mandate of the programme derives from various General Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 53/90, 54/232 and 54/234. The activities to be undertaken within the framework of this programme are also derived from the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, in which he made wide-ranging recommendations on the question of peace and development in Africa; the Organization of African Unity resolution entitled "Relaunching Africa's economic and social development: the Cairo Agenda for Action"; and the Tokyo Agenda for Action, adopted by the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development in 1998.

8.4 While there have been signs of economic recovery in Africa since the launching of this programme, it is not yet strong enough nor sustained enough to reduce poverty or to contribute to the structural transformation of the region's economies. A wide range of problems, such as over-dependence on exports of a few primary commodities, the challenges of good governance and sound macroeconomic policies, desertification and environmental degradation, debt overhang, declining official development assistance against the backdrop of the continuing low level of domestic savings and investment, low level of foreign direct investment as well as the problems relating to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, post-conflict reconstruction and the emergence of new conflicts, undermine sustained growth and sustainable development in Africa. These have a negative impact on the successful integration of Africa into the global economy. Also, the ongoing pattern of natural disasters is reversing the limited economic gains made in recent years.

8.5 The efforts to address the problems of the development of Africa under this programme would need to continue over the plan period. A final review of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s will be carried out in 2002. It is expected that the outcome of this review would provide further guidance to the programme in the plan period.

8.6 The programme's strategy would be organized around three main sets of activities: (a) the mobilization and coordination of international support; (b) enhanced monitoring and assessment of activities; and (c) advocacy and global awareness of the region's critical economic and social situation. To that end, at the policy level the programme would facilitate the work of intergovernmental and ad hoc bodies that discuss Africa through the submission of high-quality studies, proposals for action and progress reports on the status of implementation of action programmes. At the operational level, it would be based on the utilization of regular consultations and information sharing on the priorities established by national Governments and intergovernmental processes with a view to enabling Africa to derive maximum benefit from improved coordination of the activities undertaken by the agencies of the United Nations system. The programme would actively promote partnership between Africa and the stakeholders in its development through a better flow of information and organizing forums for policy makers and experts.

8.7 The programme will be under the joint responsibility of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Department of Public Information. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, through the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries, provides overall coordination and leadership of the programme.

Subprogramme 1
Mobilization of international support and global coordination

Objective

8.8 The objective of the subprogramme is to mobilize the international community in support of the sustainable development of Africa and to strengthen the impact of the advocacy and policy initiatives of the Secretary-General on African development.

Strategy

8.9 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The subprogramme's strategy will be geared to creating an environment that enables the international community to commit its support to initiatives on Africa and to give effect to its commitments, and to enhancing ownership by African countries of their development processes. To that end, it will promote and strengthen the partnership between Africa and its development partners through the exchange of experiences and improved flow of information, based on the priorities of the New Agenda for the Development of Africa. The subprogramme will also encourage increased cooperation between Africa and the other regions, including through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development process and other initiatives for greater South-South cooperation. At the policy level, it will contribute to the coordination of the response of the United Nations system to Africa through inputs, as necessary, to the work of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Coordination. In addition, the subprogramme will promote implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations global conferences as they affect Africa, especially actions pertaining to the eradication of poverty and the integration of African countries into the global economy.

Expected accomplishments

8.10 The expected accomplishments would include: (a) enhanced partnership between Africa and its development partners contributing to increased support to efforts within the region; (b) greater awareness and understanding of African development issues, including those related to post-conflict situations; and (c) improved coordination of efforts by development partners in addressing the needs of Africa.

Indicators of achievement

8.11 The indicators of achievement would include: (a) an increase in the level of resource flows to Africa (bearing in mind that there are various factors that will significantly affect the level of resources); (b) an assessment of the quality and timeliness of reports submitted to intergovernmental policy-making and review bodies to facilitate deliberations on Africa; (c) the number and usefulness of briefing sessions on issues concerning African development; (d) the number and usefulness of South-South forums sponsored or co-sponsored; (e) the number of visits to the Africa web page; and (f) the use of databases on the activities of non-governmental organizations and other non-governmental partners contributing to African development.

Subprogramme 2

Monitoring, assessment, facilitation and follow-up to the implementation of action programmes for African development

Objective

8.12 The objective of the subprogramme is to ensure implementation of the action programmes and initiatives on African development.

Strategy

8.13 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Economic Commission for Africa. The element of the strategy will include improving collaboration and coordination with agencies of the United Nations system with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and of the agreed outcome of the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda. In that regard, the subprogramme will draw lessons from the experiences of Member States and agencies of the United Nations system in implementing the action programmes and will disseminate the information and best practices to the various stakeholders in African development.

8.14 Additional activities include the organization of workshops, seminars and expert meetings aimed at promoting better awareness among African policy makers of Africa-related initiatives and programmes. The subprogramme will foster partnerships so as to facilitate support for implementation of the action programmes.

Efforts will also be exerted to contribute to the implementation of the recommendations of the Secretary-General pertaining to post-conflict reconstruction with particular focus on capacity-building for economic management. To that end, in some selected instances and upon request, technical cooperation activities related to post-conflict reconstruction and development will be implemented, including the training of development personnel on priority development issues.

Expected accomplishments

8.15 The expected accomplishments would include: (a) progress in the implementation of the programmes of action; (b) enhanced partnership among the stakeholders in Africa's development; (c) enhanced impact of United Nations agencies operating in Africa resulting from improved coordination and coherence in their work; (d) improved reporting on and dissemination of experiences in the implementation of programmes and initiatives on Africa; and (e) strengthened national economic management capacity as an integral component of peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction.

Indicators of achievement

8.16 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) expressions of satisfaction over the support provided to Member States in implementing the programmes of action; (b) the number and impact of joint activities between ECA and other multilateral and bilateral agencies implementing the relevant programmes of action; (c) the number and impact of joint activities undertaken between ECA and other United Nations agencies operating in Africa to improve and enhance coordination and collaboration; (d) the number and impact of forums and expert meetings organized to assess and monitor the rate of implementation of the action programmes; and (e) the number and impact of training activities organized and development personnel benefiting from them.

Subprogramme 3
Campaign for global awareness of the critical economic situation in Africa

Objective

8.17 The objective of the subprogramme is to raise international awareness of the critical social and economic situation in Africa as well as of the efforts made by Africa and the international community in order to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region.

Strategy

8.18 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Africa Recovery Unit of the Department of Public Information. The strategy is based on maintaining the spotlight on Africa and ensuring international awareness of the region's social and economic crises and the efforts under way to address them. In so doing, the subprogramme will draw international attention to the relevant thematic issues, based on the priorities outlined in the action programmes, and policies and events at the global and regional levels as well as their impact on the development prospects of African countries. To that end, regular and ad hoc publications, including the quarterly *Africa Recovery* newsletter, a series of briefing papers, occasional press kits and press releases and radio programmes — in local languages and with greater emphasis on local content — will be prepared and disseminated as widely as possible.

Expected accomplishments

8.19 The expected accomplishments would include: (a) greater awareness in Africa and within the international community of the nature of the region's critical economic and social situation and of the African and international efforts required for recovery and development; (b) better understanding of the major international and national initiatives and events that contribute to Africa's economic progress.

Indicators of achievement

8.20 The indicators of achievement would include: (a) assessment by users of the quality and volume of information disseminated regionally and internationally through the print and electronic media outlets; (b) the timely and regular issuance of *Africa Recovery*; and (c) the number and quality of informational materials prepared and media events organized in order to maintain the international spotlight on Africa.

Legislative mandates

Programme 8
Africa: New Agenda for Development

General Assembly resolutions

51/32	Mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s
53/90	Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s
54/35	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic
54/232	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
54/234	The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
56/177	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Security Council resolutions

1170 (1998)

1197 (1998)

Programme 9

Trade and development

Overall orientation

9.1 The overall purpose of the programme is the integration of developing countries into the world economy in a manner that enhances the development opportunities of and addresses the problems associated with the globalization process while helping to shape international economic relations in the twenty-first century. The mandates for the programme flow from the role and responsibilities assigned to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) by the General Assembly, beginning with its resolution 1995 (XIX), by which UNCTAD was established, the quadrennial United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies. Mandates for the coming four years are set out in the Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement (TD/387), the Plan of Action (TD/386) adopted by UNCTAD at its tenth session, held from 12 to 19 February 2000, and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels in May 2001 (A/CONF.191/11) and the outcome of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (Doha, 2001) and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, 2002), as endorsed by the General Assembly. Through the implementation of the Bangkok Plan of Action, the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2) and the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (General Assembly resolution 56/95), the Brussels Programme of Action and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, as endorsed by the General Assembly, UNCTAD would contribute to the attainment of internationally agreed goals, particularly in relation to trade, investment, debt and resource mobilization, including official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other private financial flows. The programme would enhance its operational capacities in the activities of UNCTAD aimed at supporting recipient countries, especially developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and the small island developing States.

9.2 The programme will be implemented by UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC). The Centre's original mandate derives from General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII). In its resolution 1819 (LV), the Economic and Social Council affirmed the role of ITC as the focal point for United Nations technical cooperation activities in trade promotion. ITC receives policy guidance from its parent bodies, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and general direction from the annual meetings of the Joint Advisory Group, an intergovernmental body open to States members of UNCTAD and WTO.

9.3 At the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Member States recognized that ensuring that all countries enjoy the benefits of globalization requires meeting complex policy challenges that arise, particularly at the macroeconomic level, from the growing interdependence of the various spheres of economic activity, including, in particular, trade, finance and investment, and the downside risks that this interdependence sometimes carries. Member States reiterated that, as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, UNCTAD is pre-eminently placed to examine these issues and to build consensus on policies in a globalizing world from a development perspective. Incorporated in this perspective should be the evaluation of the developmental impact of globalization, as outlined in the Plan of Action. Supporting developing countries through the pursuit of the objectives of UNCTAD in the current and forthcoming WTO negotiations is a particular priority during the period of this medium-term plan.

9.4 In order to achieve its objectives, UNCTAD acts as a forum for intergovernmental discussions, supported by discussions with experts, aimed at consensus-building; undertakes research and analysis, to provide, inter alia, substantive inputs for those discussions; and provides related technical assistance tailored to the needs of beneficiary countries, concentrating on capacity-building. In this respect, UNCTAD will also undertake the new activities agreed to at the tenth session of UNCTAD, including the provision of training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda. UNCTAD will focus its work on four areas of activity: globalization and development; investment, enterprise development and technology; trade in goods and services and commodity issues; and services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency. It will also take into account issues such as economic cooperation among developing countries and a gender perspective aiming at achieving gender equality in all economic sectors. The special needs and interests of small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries, structurally weak and vulnerable economies and economies in transition will also be taken into account, as specified in chapter II of the Plan of Action. UNCTAD will continue its work with the private sector, non-governmental organizations, academia and parliamentarians with a view to addressing the challenges and opportunities of globalization and making progress towards a better and fairer integration of developing countries into the world economy.

9.5 ITC will complement the research, policy and normative work of its parent bodies, UNCTAD and WTO, by concentrating on operational issues related to the provision of information, product and market development, institutional development and support services for trade promotion, export development and international purchasing and supply management.

9.6 The follow-up to the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries would constitute the core mandate for UNCTAD on work relating to least developed countries. The Global Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community would be the basis for UNCTAD work on small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and transit developing countries. Subprogrammes 1 to 4 will continue to devote special attention to Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

9.7 UNCTAD will be responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5, while ITC will be responsible for subprogramme 6.

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

A. Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective

9.8 The objective of the subprogramme is to contribute to international debate on the evolution and management of the consequences of globalization and to promote policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels that are conducive to sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

Strategy

9.9 The Division on Globalization and Development Strategies bears substantive responsibility for this subprogramme. Through dissemination of its analytical work and provision of a forum for exchange of views and perspectives, the subprogramme will contribute to increased understanding of the implications of global interdependence, macroeconomic reforms and structural adjustment for sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as well as to greater coherence of global economic policy-making and identification of policy approaches and actions with a focus on their effects on growth and development. The interdependence between trade, finance, technology and investment and the impact of such interdependence on development will contribute to achieving coherence in global economic policy-making. Issues to be taken up will include the debt problems of developing countries, trends in official development assistance flows and the role of regional integration. The subprogramme will bring a development perspective to financial and monetary issues by focusing on finance for development and by contributing to the debate on issues relating to the need for the reform of the international financial institutions, including the enhancement of early warning response capabilities for dealing with the emergence and spread of financial crises. Through its analysis, the subprogramme will support developing countries in designing sound domestic macroeconomic and financial policies and policies to improve the positive effects of globalization and to minimize the negative ones; in strengthening their domestic forces of growth through capital accumulation; and in reforming their institutions and building capacity in the context of the indispensable foundation for the realization of people-centred sustainable development, such as expanding and strengthening the democratic basis of institutions and ensuring sound public administration, in accordance with paragraph 109 of the Plan of Action adopted by UNCTAD at its tenth session. The subprogramme will continue its work in assisting the Palestinian people to develop capacity for effective policy-making and management pertaining to international trade, investment and related services. Work in the subprogramme will take into consideration the experiences in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and will aim at contributing to the follow-up of the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development, the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and related General Assembly resolutions, and at addressing the needs of landlocked and transit developing countries and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies.

Expected accomplishments

9.10 The expected accomplishments of the subprogramme would include increased understanding of the problems and an improvement in the ability of policy makers to design appropriate policies and strategies related to the evolution and management of globalization, global interdependence and their implications for development policies and prospects.

Indicators of achievement

9.11 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

B. Development of Africa

Objective

9.12 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase understanding of the economic development problems of Africa and to promote action required at the national, regional and international levels for the acceleration of African development and fuller participation and positive integration of African countries into the world economy.

Strategy

9.13 The Division on Globalization and Development Strategies bears substantive responsibility for the subprogramme. The subprogramme will undertake research on specific challenges to the development of Africa, coordinate analytical work of UNCTAD in support of the objectives of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), and contribute to regional and subregional integration as well as to various other international initiatives on Africa, including cooperation with other United Nations bodies and organizations in the context of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, in view of the role of UNCTAD as lead agency for the trade access and opportunities cluster of the Initiative. It will also contribute to consensus-building on regional and international policy actions in support of African development.

Expected accomplishments

9.14 Expected accomplishments would include an increased understanding of national and international policy choices to promote African development in the areas of expertise of UNCTAD.

Indicators of achievement

9.15 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) the views of Member States on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 2
Investment, enterprise and technology

Objective

9.16 With a view to increasing beneficial international investment flows to developing countries and the benefits they derive from those flows, the objective of this subprogramme is to improve understanding of issues and policy choices in international investment, enterprise internationalization and technology transfer, to strengthen developing countries' abilities to formulate and implement policies, measures and action programmes in those areas and to promote understanding of emerging issues in order to strengthen those countries' ability to participate in discussions and negotiations.

Strategy

9.17 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development. In implementing the subprogramme, the Division will continue to strengthen its role as the major source of comprehensive information and analysis of international investment, focusing on the development dimension and on the integration of investment, transnational corporations, technology and enterprise development issues. The subprogramme will provide analysis on the role of multinational enterprises in promoting development. The subprogramme will support developing countries' efforts to respond to technological and scientific changes and to develop policy instruments for facilitating technology transfer. It will conduct research and policy analysis with a view to improving the understanding of key policy issues related to the role of foreign investment, transnational corporations, technological capacity-building and enterprise internationalization, including small and medium-sized enterprises. It will also analyse the role of international investment arrangements for the purpose of attracting and benefiting from foreign investment, enhancing technological capacity and promoting enterprise, and will also analyse the role of such arrangements in the development process. Through its related technical assistance, the subprogramme will focus on enhancing national ability to formulate and implement policies to attract and benefit from foreign investment, strengthen technological capacities and foster the development of enterprises. The subprogramme will also analyse the implications of foreign portfolio investment for development and the role of transnational corporations in international investment, enterprise internationalization, transfer of technology and globalization.

Expected accomplishments

9.18 Expected accomplishments would include an improved understanding of issues related to international investment, enterprise internationalization and technology transfer; the improved ability of policy makers to design appropriate policies and strategies in order to attract and benefit from foreign investment, strengthening technological capacities and fostering the development of enterprises at the national, regional and international levels; global activities of transnational corporations; and increased understanding of key concepts of treaties and the development dimension of international investment agreements.

Indicators of achievement

9.19 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 3
International trade

Objective

9.20 With a view to assisting developing countries to integrate themselves more fully into, and derive benefits from, the international trading system and to increasing their participation in world trade, the objective of the subprogramme is to improve understanding of current and emerging issues in international trade of concern to developing countries and to enhance ability to address those concerns in the areas of agriculture, services, electronic commerce, competition law and policy and the trade-environment-development nexus.

Strategy

9.21 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities. The subprogramme will address its objective by, inter alia, fostering more effective participation of developing countries in multilateral, regional and subregional trade negotiations and their enhanced participation in WTO itself, in particular the Doha work programme (by submissions to the General Council and other bodies), and by contributing to the progress of accessions to WTO and to progress in regional and subregional trade arrangements. The strategy will furthermore involve: (a) empirical research and policy analysis to identify the parameters of the development dimensions of the multilateral trading system and the implications of existing and emerging multilateral trade rules for the development prospects of developing countries; (b) analysis of market access issues, including maximizing market access benefits for least developed countries; (c) supporting developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations and in the pursuit of regional integration; (d) analytical work and technical assistance to developing countries in multilateral negotiations on agriculture, as outlined in paragraph 133 of the Plan of Action adopted by UNCTAD at its tenth session; (e) analysis of issues related to trade liberalization in the services sector and to international proposals on electronic commerce; (f) supporting intergovernmental consensus-building in trade and WTO-related issues by, inter alia, facilitating the establishment of a positive agenda for developing countries in future trade negotiations, including ways to address constraints faced in deriving full benefits from the world trading system; (g) assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to identify effective trade policy tools for development, to accede to WTO and to expand trade between those groups of countries; (h) providing training to developing countries and interested countries with economies in transition on key issues on the international trade agenda; (i) providing assistance through the UNCTAD/WTO/ITC Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme for Selected Least Developed and Other African Countries; (j) enabling developing countries to address competition law and policy and consumer protection issues with particular relevance to development, including the relationship between competition and competitiveness and trade-related aspects of competition; (k) assisting developing countries in the development of their export-oriented commodity sectors, particularly their supply capacities, focusing on diversification; and (l) helping to ensure balance in the trade and environment debate by highlighting issues of concern to developing countries, strengthening the development dimension and identifying issues that would yield potential benefits to developing countries, including in the trade-related areas of public health, biodiversity, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and biotechnology.

Expected accomplishments

9.22 Expected accomplishments of the subprogramme would include strengthened capacity of developing countries to formulate, articulate and implement appropriate policies and strategies to participate effectively in and derive maximum benefit from international trade, including enhanced capacity for multilateral trade negotiations.

Indicators of achievement

9.23 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 4

Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development

Objective

9.24 The objective of this subprogramme is to enhance the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve their competitiveness in international trade by building an efficient trade-supporting services infrastructure, including through the use of information technologies.

Strategy

9.25 The Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency bears substantive responsibility for this subprogramme. The subprogramme will assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition through policy analysis, consensus-building and, where appropriate, technical assistance programmes to build more efficient trade-supporting services in the areas of customs, transportation, banking, insurance, tourism and microenterprises and to enhance the availability of skills, knowledge and capacities relevant to the conduct of foreign trade. Emphasis will be placed on facilitating trade through increased and more effective use of information technologies, especially the development-related aspects of electronic commerce, and on providing assistance to government institutions and enterprises and supporting their networking with academic institutions so as to promote human resource development, including the gender dimension, and to maximize the benefit of human resource development activities to enterprises.

Expected accomplishments

9.26 Expected accomplishments would include more efficient trade-supporting services and more effective human resource development in beneficiary countries of technical assistance and an improved understanding of policy options and strategies in those areas.

Indicators of achievement

9.27 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents, as well as through the benchmarking of trade-supporting services.

Subprogramme 5

Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Objective

9.28 The objective of this subprogramme is to contribute to the progressive and beneficial integration and participation in the global economy and international trading system of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including through the implementation of the outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and contribution to the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, and to contribute to the eventual graduation of the least developed countries by meeting objective criteria as agreed intergovernmentally.

Strategy

9.29 The responsibility for the subprogramme will be borne by a new organizational unit called the Special Programme on the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. The strategy to be followed will include: (a) following up, monitoring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, General Assembly resolutions and other international initiatives that fall within the areas of expertise and competence of UNCTAD; (b) following up the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries; (c) facilitating the implementation of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community; and (d) contributing to the implementation of aspects of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. The subprogramme will also contribute, in aspects relevant to UNCTAD, to the consideration by the General Assembly and other relevant intergovernmental forums of the specific problems of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and coordinate technical assistance activities within UNCTAD in favour of those countries, including the development of transit systems in transit developing countries.

Expected accomplishments

9.30 Expected accomplishments would include the effective implementation of outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; progress in the implementation of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community; and effective contribution to the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action in aspects relevant to UNCTAD.

Indicators of achievement

9.31 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

Objective

9.32 The objective of this subprogramme is to build national capacity to identify new trading opportunities and to address the business implications of the multilateral trading system by creating links to specific products and markets, with a view to enabling developing countries and countries with economies in transition to realize their full potential for developing exports and improving import operations.

Strategy

9.33 ITC bears substantive responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme. It will pursue the objective by providing downstream technical assistance on the operational issues of trade promotion and export development. The core programme of work is designed to meet the special needs of least developed countries on a priority basis.

9.34 In pursuit of its objective, ITC will: (a) establish and nurture national networks of trade experts to raise awareness and develop the capability to understand and respond to changes in the multilateral trading system; (b) offer a platform for discussion and facilitate the exchange of national experiences and best practices in finding business solutions to trade-related problems; (c) provide publications, training materials, courses and direct assistance related to the business implications of WTO agreements; (d) develop and apply tools for national surveys on export potential and strategic market research; (e) implement a "product-network" strategy involving the participative development of generic technical assistance products and their customization and dissemination through a network of partner institutions; (f) combine market intelligence with training, advisory services and business contacts for the export promotion of specific products and services, with particular emphasis on South-South trade and poverty reduction; (g) help national institutions in providing counselling services to enterprises in export planning, identification of customers, management of the supply chain, product development and adaptation, marketing, pricing, contracting and distribution; and (h) explore the synergies of the use of the COMTRADE database along with the Trade Analysis and Information System and allow developing countries wider access to these databases.

9.35 The strategy will involve interventions in the following functional areas: institutional development for trade promotion and specialized support services; export training capacity development; capacity-building in international purchasing and supply management; strategic and operational market research; sector-specific product and market development; trade information management; and technical cooperation coordination, including needs assessment and programme/project design.

Expected accomplishments

9.36 Expected accomplishments of this subprogramme would include: (a) the establishment of national core expertise in multilateral trading system issues that involves a good understanding of product and market reality and potential; (b) trade development strategies that take into account supply capacities and international demand and commercial practices; (c) a reinforcement of trade support institutions in providing efficient services to the business community (in downstream areas not covered by subprogramme 4); (d) improved trade performance in selected product and service sectors; and (e) increased entrepreneurship and competitiveness at the enterprise level.

Indicators of achievement

9.37 Indicators of achievement would focus on national capacity-building and would include the scope and quality of services provided by trade support institutions (as assessed by the end-users); the institutions' capacity to adapt to evolving needs; and the volume and quality of information flows within and among networks.

Legislative mandates

Programme 9
Trade and development

The mandates below apply to subprogrammes 1 to 5:

TD/386	Plan of Action, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session, on 19 February 2000
TD/387	Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session, on 19 February 2000

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/198	Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
56/227	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

General Assembly resolutions

53/172	The financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries
54/196	High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development
54/197	Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries
54/231	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

ITC/AG/(XXXIII)/181	Report of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO on its thirty-third session

Programme 10
Environment

Overall orientation

10.1 The overall objective of the programme is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

10.2 The mandate for the programme derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, which established the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Environment Secretariat and the Environment Fund. The Governing Council of UNEP, in its decision 19/1 of 7 February 1997, redefined and clarified the role and mandate of UNEP in the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP. By its resolution S/19-2 of 28 June 1997, the Assembly endorsed the new mandate of UNEP. The Assembly elaborated further on the mandate of UNEP in its resolution 53/242 of 28 July 1999.

10.3 Building on and consistent with the Nairobi Declaration and the decisions of the Governing Council adopted at its twentieth session, the overall strategy of UNEP for achieving the programme's objectives is broken down into seven functional, interdependent and complementary subprogrammes. The main elements of the overall strategy include: (a) filling the information and knowledge gap on critical environmental issues through more comprehensive assessments; (b) identifying and further developing the use of appropriate integrated policy measures in tackling the root causes of major environmental concerns; and (c) mobilizing action for better integration of international action to improve the environment, particularly in relation to regional and multilateral agreements, as well as United Nations system-wide collaborative arrangements paying full attention to the gender dimension. The strategy reflects all the elements relating to the mandates of UNEP contained in General Assembly resolutions 55/2 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration and 56/95 on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit.

10.4 The programme is implemented by the UNEP secretariat under the intergovernmental guidance of the Governing Council and in coordination with other relevant United Nations agencies and international organizations.

Subprogramme 1
Environmental assessment and early warning

Objective

10.5 The objective is to improve decision-making at the international and national levels through the provision of reliable and timely information on global environmental trends and conditions and emerging issues.

Strategy

10.6 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Environmental Assessment and Early Warning. In collaboration with appropriate

United Nations and external partners, the subprogramme will alert the world to emerging problems by initiating periodic assessments of priority environmental issues; strengthening linkages among global, regional and national environmental observing programmes; and providing authoritative information for policy formulation and implementation. It will stimulate Governments and the international community to take action on environmental issues by: (a) promoting the availability of and enhancing access to relevant scientific information needed by decision makers to better protect and enhance the environment; (b) assessing environmental conditions and threats in order to alert policy makers and facilitate the development of alternative impact-reduction strategies; (c) devising strategies and contributing to early warning so as to better cope with emerging or recently recognized environmental threats; and (d) identifying emerging issues.

10.7 In addition, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation will continue to compile and distribute scientific data on the impact of ionizing radiation on human beings and the environment.

Expected accomplishments

10.8 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the production of timely, credible and reliable global assessments and demonstration of support for and facilitation of the completion of correspondingly high-quality regional and national environmental assessments and their promotion; (b) enhanced coordination of environmental assessments and early warning through an international cooperative assessment framework and process; (c) increased ability to identify major emerging environmental problems, threats and emergencies and to prepare appropriate strategies and methodologies, including the Global Environmental Outlook; and (d) the effective dissemination and exchange of environmental data and information among countries to support decision-making in key environmental and sustainable development areas.

Indicators of achievement

10.9 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) feedback from Governments, individually or through intergovernmental bodies, and from international organizations and other relevant organizations; (b) appropriate capacity to enable timely environmental assessments to be undertaken by means of state-of-the-art scientific and technical analytical tools (e.g., institutional networking and development of methodologies, databases, environmental indicators, mechanisms for software tools and early warning) put in place and operated as needed; (c) the fulfilment in a timely manner of requests for support and/or backstopping in the development of assessment information products and services; (d) the use of conclusions and recommendations contained in results of a survey to be carried out in 2003 in formulating and implementing environmental policies; (e) the focusing of assessment information products and services on stakeholders and decision makers, and the adoption of recommendations in those assessments for further implementation and/or follow-up by Governments, key multilateral institutions and other stakeholders (e.g., Global Environment Facility) as relevant.

Subprogramme 2
Policy development and law

Objective

10.10 The objective of the subprogramme is to enable members of the international community to develop integrated and coherent policy responses to environmental problems and to improve compliance with and enforcement of legal instruments.

Strategy

10.11 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division of Environmental Policy Development and Law. In pursuit of the objective, the subprogramme will: assess the performance of environmental policies and develop policy strategies; promote the integration of environmental, economic, social and institutional aspects into governmental and intergovernmental decision-making and at all levels of the United Nations system in order to achieve sustainable development; strengthen intergovernmental dialogue for consensus-building on the root causes of major environmental problems; provide a forum for policy dialogue and information exchange; strengthen dialogue between various stakeholders for building synergy between environmental policy and social and economic development policies; and provide assistance to Member States in identifying the need for and the development of national policy instruments, especially those which implement international agreements. The subprogramme will also promote the participation of civil society and non-governmental organizations in environmental management, and will continue to mainstream a gender perspective into the full range of UNEP activities and subprogrammes.

Expected accomplishments

10.12 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the implementation of a new strategic environmental law programme for the first decade of the millennium; (b) the updating and improvement of a global environmental agenda on the basis of a sound assessment of environmental trends and conditions at the national, regional and global levels; (c) the improvement of United Nations system-wide coordination of the global environmental agenda; (d) the initiation of new negotiations and the conclusion of agreements on certain emerging issues; (e) the implementation of an improved financial strategy to respond to the funding needs of UNEP; (f) the strengthening of partnerships with Governments as well as non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society; (g) the establishment and implementation of a programme in the field of compliance and enforcement of policy, legal, economic and other instruments; and (h) a better linkage between UNEP work and the international commitments agreed upon under multilateral environmental agreements in order to support those efforts, as appropriate.

Indicators of achievement

10.13 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the adoption by the Governing Council of a new strategic environmental law programme; (b) feedback from Governments and other stakeholders on the global environmental agenda; (c) the number of policy responses and policy options initiated on emerging issues and the number of agreements concluded on such issues; (d) the adoption by Governments of the financial strategy for UNEP and the observation of improvement in the financial situation of UNEP; (e) the number of projects or programmatic activities implemented relating to compliance and enforcement of policy, legal, economic and other instruments; and (f) an increase in the cooperation of non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society working effectively with UNEP as partners.

Subprogramme 3
Policy implementation

Objective

10.14 The objective is to improve environmental management capabilities and enhance government capacity to implement environmental policy.

Strategy

10.15 The responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. The strategy will include: (a) the assessment of global, regional, subregional and country needs and the determination of appropriate options for policy implementation; (b) the selection and design, in collaboration with partners, of specific pilot projects and initiatives with potential demonstrative value as success stories or best practices with a view to their implementation; (c) collaboration with other subprogrammes in the identification and design of appropriate technical cooperation activities; (d) the provision of assistance to Governments in implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities; (e) the provision of assistance to Governments in strengthening their capacity to comply with the relevant multilateral environmental agreements to which they are party; and (f) the enhancement of emergency response networks in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; the provision of assistance to Governments in building emergency response capacity, in responding to specific emergencies, in evaluating national and subregional capacity for emergency response and in identifying national and subregional needs; and provision of organized technical and other services for capacity-building in the field of emergency response.

Expected accomplishments

10.16 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the improvement of the knowledge base, expertise and management tools of governmental and other relevant institutions to better equip them to implement environmental policy; (b) the development of innovative arrangements for technical cooperation in the utilization of environmentally sound and appropriate technologies and their initial implementation; (c) the implementation by Governments of institutional arrangements for providing improved responsiveness to environmental emergencies through which required resources are better mobilized, international actions are efficiently coordinated and measures to mitigate emergency situations are effectively implemented; (d) the undertaking of national and international measures to implement the agreements expected to emanate from the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the global conference held in 2000; and (e) the enhancement of arrangements for the enforcement of and compliance with relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

Indicators of achievement

10.17 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) feedback from Governments and other relevant institutions to which assistance was provided through, inter alia, training workshops, training of experts or provision of management tools, guidelines and information materials; (b) satisfaction on the part of Governments and other bodies concerned regarding institutional arrangements put in place for facilitating improved responsiveness to environmental emergencies and the number of institutional arrangements developed and advisory services provided for such purpose; and (c) the number of requests received for advisory services on the implementation of agreements under the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the 2000 conference.

Subprogramme 4
Technology, industry and economics

Objective

10.18 The objective is to increase the capacity of decision makers in Government and industry, as well as local authorities, to develop and adopt policies, strategies and practices that are cleaner and safer, make efficient use of natural resources, ensure safe management of chemicals and incorporate environmental costs so as to reduce pollution and risks for human beings and the environment.

Strategy

10.19 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. The subprogramme will promote the development, use and transfer on favourable terms of environmental policies and related environmentally sound technologies, of economic instruments and of managerial practices and other tools that will assist in ensuring environmentally sound decision-making and in building corresponding capacities.

10.20 More specifically, the strategy will include: (a) promoting the understanding and knowledge of environmental issues related to industrial and urban development, trade and the economy, sustainable consumption patterns, use of natural resources (including energy, water and biodiversity) and chemicals, as well as alternative projects; (b) building capacity through a participatory "learn-by-doing" approach to addressing countries' economic, environmental and social needs according to national and regional development priorities; (c) developing consensus on policies and tools needed to respond to the problems identified, such as the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, codes of practice, economic instruments; (d) through information exchange, technology transfer on favourable terms and capacity-building, providing technical support to the chemicals agenda and facilitating the effective and coordinated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, with a particular focus on the UNEP-administered conventions, the Rotterdam Convention (jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; (e) facilitating the widespread transfer on favourable terms, adoption and use of technology in urban areas, freshwater basins and industry sectors in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; (f) assisting countries and industries in the production of cleaner and safer methods of production and the development of more sustainable products and services; (g) promoting practical and cost-effective approaches to the assessment of trade policies and to the implementation of environmentally sustainable trade policies; (h) demonstrating, in association with other partners active at the local level, the effectiveness of policies and tools suggested, while involving national experts in the formulation and implementation of UNEP-sponsored projects; and (i) promoting cooperation between UNEP, UNCTAD and WTO within their mandates.

Expected accomplishments

10.21 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the enhanced capacity of countries, particularly developing countries, with the assistance of UNEP, to assess, to have access to and to adopt affordable environmentally sound technologies; (b) more efficient use of energy and water; (c) reduced pollution and risks for human beings and their environments; (d) identification of means of minimizing the adverse environmental impacts of economic policy, especially trade liberalization and investment policies; (e) continuing efforts and concrete initiatives to encourage decision makers at the national, regional and local levels to address the economic, environmental and social aspects of sustainable development; (f) adherence to the goals of the International Declaration on Cleaner Production; (g) the wider adoption of open policies by industry towards reporting on their natural resource use; and (h) trade and investment policies supportive of sustainable development.

Indicators of achievement

10.22 The indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of countries, organizations and industries adopting policies, regulations or codes that require cleaner and safer production practices, products and services; (b) the number of countries in which renewable energy, advanced fossil fuel technologies and energy efficiency, as appropriate, are introduced and used as elements of national energy policies and strategies; (c) the number of companies voluntarily using relevant guidelines, including the use of the Global Reporting Initiative Guidelines to report on their use of natural resources; (d) the number of countries and industries commencing or strengthening programmes on awareness of and preparedness for emergencies at the local level or the equivalent and the number of companies adopting environmental management systems; (e) the number of environmentally responsible investment patterns employed by the private sector and the development and use of environmental procedures and practices; (f) the number of countries, particularly developing countries, with the enhanced capacity to assess, to have access to and to adopt affordable environmentally sound technologies as a result of UNEP assistance; (g) the number of signatures/ratifications relevant to multilateral environmental agreements; and (h) the number of signatures/ratifications to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain

Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Subprogramme 5
Regional cooperation and representation

Objective

10.23 The objective is to ensure that regional concerns, priorities and perspectives are taken fully into account in the development of UNEP policies from the programme planning stage to the implementation stage and that decisions of the UNEP Governing Council are effectively implemented in the regions.

Strategy

10.24 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Regional Cooperation and Representation. The strategy will address the unique circumstances of the respective regions and include the following: (a) development of regional perspectives and positions on major environmental issues and trends and contribution to the formulation of response strategies; (b) provision of UNEP headquarters with assessments of environmental trends and conditions at the regional and national levels and the nature and scope of government policy and programmatic responses at the national and regional levels; (c) promotion of activities that disseminate new concepts and approaches for dealing with specific environmental problems in and between regions; (d) promotion of intergovernmental dialogue on environmental issues at the regional level; and (e) promotion of and support for subregional and regional cooperation programmes on the environment and provision of assistance to Governments at their request.

Expected accomplishments

10.25 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) having successfully addressed major environmental issues of crucial importance in the economic development of the countries in question; (b) more effective regional policy responses to global and regional environmental issues; (c) increased transfer and application of best practices in one region to other regions; and (d) increased capacity in the legal, policy and institutional areas to address emerging environmental concerns and issues at the national and regional levels.

Indicators of achievement

10.26 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of active forums and associated bodies dealing with regional environmental issues and setting regional priorities; (b) actions taken by regional forums to implement UNEP priorities at the regional level and the extent of UNEP contributions to the implementation of the priorities adopted by the regional forums; (c) the adoption of new operative agreements with subregional and regional partners and agencies participating in regional programmes; and (d) the expression of confidence in UNEP services in the regions by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Governing Council and/or the regional forums.

Subprogramme 6
Environmental conventions

Objective

10.27 The objective of the subprogramme is to enhance linkages and coordination within and among environmental and environment-related conventions (with full respect for the status of the respective convention secretariats and the autonomous decision-making prerogatives of the conferences of the parties to the conventions concerned in order to facilitate the implementation by the Governments of their commitments under the conventions) and to strengthen the capacity of Governments to implement the conventions to which they are party.

Strategy

10.28 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Environmental Conventions. The strategy will include: (a) improving the collaboration between UNEP and the secretariats of the conventions and related international agreements and processes through consultative processes at the policy, scientific and programmatic levels; developing joint thematic programming proposals in the areas of common interest and, subject to the approval of the respective governing bodies of such proposals, undertaking joint thematic programming exercises; and supporting the implementation of the jointly identified components of the work programmes of the conventions and related international agreements and processes, which are complementary to the programme of work of UNEP; (b) organizing consultations with the secretariats of the conventions and related international agreements and processes, other United Nations bodies, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and civil society in order to explore possibilities for collaborative actions to reinforce the implementation of the components of the work programmes of multilateral environmental conventions and related international agreements and processes; (c) assisting Governments and the secretariats of conventions and related international agreements and processes in conformity with decisions of the respective governing bodies and assisting Governments in implementing commitments undertaken[f] in multilateral environmental agreements, through capacity-building and other relevant activities; (d) coordinating within UNEP the planning, implementation and monitoring of the projects developed to follow up on the decisions of the governing bodies of relevant multilateral environmental conventions and related international agreements and processes; (e) improving access to and dissemination of information on relevant multilateral environmental conventions in order to raise awareness about them among decision makers and the public; and (f) assisting Governments, upon request, with reporting obligations required under international instruments to which they are party.

Expected accomplishments

10.29 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) enhanced coordination and greater cost-effectiveness in the implementation of the UNEP-administered environment-related conventions; and (b) enhanced ability of Governments to meet their obligations under the conventions.

Indicators of achievement

10.30 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) new or expanded arrangements and/or modalities of coordination between UNEP and the secretariats of the conventions administered by UNEP in the areas of common interest; and (b) the number of countries receiving assistance from UNEP and the number of areas covered by such assistance.

Subprogramme 7
Communications and public information

Objective

10.31 The objectives of this subprogramme are to increase awareness of environmental issues and the UNEP programme of work, to strengthen cooperation among all sectors of society and actors involved in the formulation and implementation of the international environmental agenda and to strengthen partnerships with Governments, the media and other concerned parties in order to enhance access to environmental information.

Strategy

10.32 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Communications and Public Information Branch. This subprogramme will promote the participation of people in environmental management by sharing information on and increasing understanding of environmental issues. The subprogramme will generate public information materials and increase awareness through the media and public relations activities. The subprogramme's strategy will include activities in the areas of publications, Web publishing, interactive use of the Internet and multimedia technologies, audio-visual products, programmes for children and youth, environmental and sporting activities, library services and public enquiries. The subprogramme will have a strong bearing on programme-wide activities by instilling a culture of communications in all programme divisions and in the regional and outposted offices in close cooperation with United Nations agencies, Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Expected accomplishments

10.33 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) heightened environmental awareness among Governments, civil society, youth, learning institutions and the public leading to new environmental actions and initiatives at all levels of society; (b) increased exchange of information and closer cooperation with the global media, which are instrumental in influencing public perceptions and actions; and (c) increased royalties and sales revenues from publications.

Indicators of achievement

10.34 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of UNEP web site visits, including visits to the *Our Planet* magazine web site; (b) the number of public information and technical enquiries; (c) the extent of media coverage of UNEP programme activities, special events, such as World Environment Day, the Clean-Up the World campaign, the Global 500 awards, the Sasakawa Environment Prize and the international photographic competition, programmes for children and youth, environment and sporting activities and so on; (d) the degree of feedback from the public in the form of press clippings, viewership and multimedia coverage and enquiries; and (e) wider distribution and better marketing of UNEP publications.

Legislative mandates

Programme 10
Environment

General Assembly resolutions

47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
54/216	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
54/217	Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development (subprogrammes 2, 3 and 6)
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly
54/225	Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (subprogrammes 3 and 6)
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Governing Council decisions

19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.V/2	Revitalization, reform and strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme
20/3	Programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law beyond the year 2000 (subprogrammes 2 and 3)
20/4	Promotion of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (subprogrammes 2 and 3)
20/17	Views of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
20/19	Contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session (subprogrammes 2-4 and 10.6)
20/22	Outcome of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (subprogrammes 2, 4 and 6)

20/24	International action to protect health and the environment through measures which will reduce and/or eliminate emissions and discharges of persistent organic pollutants, including the development of an international legally binding instrument (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
20/25	Freshwater (subprogrammes 2 and 3)
20/27	Support to Africa (subprogrammes 1-6)
20/28	Promoting interlinkages among global environmental issues and human needs (subprogrammes 1-3 and 6)

Subprogramme 1
Environmental assessment and early warning

General Assembly resolutions

53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
54/66	Effects of atomic radiation

Governing Council decisions

19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.V/2	Revitalization, reform and strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme
20/1	Global Environment Outlook
20/5	Reform of INFOTERRA to ensure better public access to environmental information

Subprogramme 2
Policy development and law

General Assembly resolution

54/31	Oceans and the law of the sea

Governing Council decisions

20/6	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of institution-building
20/12	Implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system
20/33	Stable, adequate and predictable funding for the United Nations Environment Programme

Subprogramme 3
Policy implementation

General Assembly resolutions

51/189	Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
54/224	Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Governing Council decision

20/8	Further improvement of the international response to environmental emergencies

Subprogramme 4
Technology, industry and economics

Governing Council decisions

21/3	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
21/4	Convention for implementing international action on certain persistent organic pollutants
20/29	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in the key areas of economics, trade and financial services
21/7	Chemicals management

Subprogramme 5
Regional cooperation and representation

Governing Council decision

20/39	Functioning of the regional offices and proposed measures for the strengthening of regionalization and decentralization

Subprogramme 6
Environmental conventions

General Assembly resolutions

54/221	Convention on Biological Diversity
54/222	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Governing Council decisions

20/10	Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
20/18	Environmental conventions
20/26	Biosafety

Programme 11
Human settlements

Overall orientation

11.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to improve the living and working environment for all through more effective, participatory and transparent management and development of human settlements, within the overall objective of reducing urban poverty and social exclusion. The main mandate of the programme is derived from the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), in particular the Global Plan of Action of the Habitat Agenda, whose goals are adequate shelter for all and the development of sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world. The mandate of the programme also derives from General Assembly resolutions 3327 (XXIX), by which the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation was established, 32/162, by which the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was established, and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, by which the Centre was elevated to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) under the intergovernmental guidance of a Governing Council, which reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. In addition, the mandate derives from the decisions of the relevant legislative bodies regarding Agenda 21 (chaps. 7, 21 and 28), as well as relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Settlements.

11.2 The strategy of UN-Habitat, while combining normative and operational activities, is organized around four subprogrammes corresponding to the main recommendations of the Habitat II Conference and the Habitat Agenda, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, especially its goal of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020, and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium. Through technical cooperation, UN-Habitat will support developing countries in achieving the goals of adequate shelter for all and the development of sustainable human settlements. The subprogrammes are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Shelter and sustainable human settlements development;

Subprogramme 2. Monitoring the Habitat Agenda;

Subprogramme 3. Regional and technical cooperation;

Subprogramme 4. Human settlements financing.

11.3 Within the Secretariat, the overall responsibility for the programme is vested in UN-Habitat. The secretariat of UN-Habitat will serve as the focal point for the implementation of the programme within the United Nations system and will work in coordination with the following programmes and agencies within their respective mandates: the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Global Environment Facility and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

Subprogramme 1
Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

11.4 With the accelerating process of urbanization, particularly in developing countries, shelter conditions for the world's urban poor have continued to deteriorate, compounding a cycle of poverty and marginalization. Central to resolving the challenge of urban poverty is replacing policies based on social and physical exclusion with the benefits of formally acknowledging the right of the poor to an adequate standard of living, which includes housing and basic services. In addition, as the world is rapidly urbanizing, cities are increasingly becoming both the loci and the engines of economic and social development. Adequate resources as well as improved urban governance (more effective participatory and sustainable development and management of cities) leads to more effective and efficient responses to urban problems, particularly urban poverty and social exclusion.

Objective

11.5 The overall objective of the subprogramme is to improve the shelter conditions of the world's poor and to ensure sustainable human settlements development.

Strategy

11.6 The responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Shelter and Sustainable Human Settlements Development Division. The subprogramme's main strategy will be global advocacy, focusing on two global campaigns: the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign on Urban Governance. In addition, training, organizational capacity-building resource mobilization and operational activities will be carried out within the context of the global campaigns. The campaigns, which combine normative debate, advocacy, capacity-building and knowledge management to achieve their goals, will together serve as an entry point to the subprogramme and will link operational and normative activities at all levels and establish norms of secure and legal tenure and urban governance. A special feature of the strategy will be to focus on the role of women as active participants in the efforts to improve shelter conditions and urban governance. Other elements of the strategy will be:

(a) To promote policies, enabling strategies and delivery systems for housing, infrastructure and social services that are responsive to the need for adequate shelter and security of tenure;

(b) To strengthen the capacity at national and local levels to contribute to planning, management and delivery of shelter, infrastructure and service in poor urban and rural settlements;

(c) To support developing countries in achieving the goals of adequate shelter for all and the development of sustainable human settlements through participatory, transparent and accountable local governance;

(d) To promote an improved urban environment, safer cities and disaster management through improved environmental planning and management, improved crime prevention and effective mitigation of and response to disasters.

Expected accomplishments

11.7 Expected accomplishments would include the number of countries assisted by UN-Habitat, upon request:

(a) To improve tenurial rights;

(b) To enhance higher quality housing for the poor, more reliable urban infrastructure and services, especially clean water, sanitation, waste management and public transport, as well as improved city environments and safer cities;

(c) To improve governance, including decentralization, social integration, inclusiveness, community participation, partnership, transparency, accountability, efficiency and effective local leadership, within the overall context of the Habitat Agenda goal of sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world.

Indicators of achievement

11.8 Indicators of achievement would include the number of activities carried out by the secretariat of UN-Habitat to assist countries in:

(a) Adopting national legislation for the granting and protection of tenure, recognizing women's tenurial rights, inheritance rights, introducing policies and procedures for more open and affordable land markets, and introducing measures and policies to reduce forced evictions;

(b) Assessing progress made towards meeting the United Nations Millennium Declaration target of significantly improving the quality of life of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020 through initiatives supported by UN-Habitat;

(c) Adopting national legislation to facilitate sustainable urban development and participatory, transparent and accountable urban governance.

Subprogramme 2
Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

11.9 One of the main responsibilities of UN-Habitat is monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, as provided for in section F of the Global Plan of Action (chapter IV of the Habitat Agenda), in particular paragraph 228. Such monitoring involves the global collection of information and data on progress made in attaining the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, namely, adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world; evaluation of the effectiveness of the human settlements policies and strategies recommended by the Habitat Agenda, including policies on gender and other cross-cutting issues; reporting of the monitoring and evaluation results to the General Assembly through the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme; and global dissemination of lessons learned, as well as of new and innovative policies and strategies, so as to improve human settlements policy and programme implementation at the international, national and local levels.

Objective

11.10 The overall objective of the subprogramme is to ensure that the implementation of the Habitat Agenda is effectively monitored and assessed.

Strategy

11.11 The responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Research, Monitoring and Coordination Division. The subprogramme's strategy will consist of three key elements:

(a) Coordination of the global collection, analysis and dissemination of data on human settlements conditions and trends, including the development of indicators for measuring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and relevant parts of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the development and maintenance of globally accessible databases;

(b) Global coordination of research-based assessments of the effectiveness of the policies and strategies recommended in the Habitat Agenda as necessary for attaining the Agenda's goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world, as well as the synthesis and dissemination of lessons learned, including through the preparation of major periodic reports and compilation of best practices;

(c) Research on the economic and financial dimensions of human settlements development, focusing on the development, testing and dissemination of new and innovative policies and strategies for addressing urban-regional and rural-regional concerns, as well as municipal finance, housing finance and urban poverty eradication and employment problems.

Expected accomplishments

11.12 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Improved reporting on progress made in the implementation of the two Habitat Agenda goals and increased knowledge of global shelter conditions and trends, including through the Global Report on Human Settlements and the State of the World's Cities report;

(b) Adoption at the international, national and local levels of new and innovative policies and strategies recommended by UN-Habitat on the economic and financial dimensions of human settlements development and management, including in the areas of urban and regional economy, municipal finance, housing finance, and poverty eradication and employment creation;

(c) Improved mainstreaming of gender issues and analysis into all programmes and activities of UN-Habitat and its partners.

Indicators of achievement

11.13 Indicators would include:

(a) The level of demand and use by Governments, other institutions and the public of the key monitoring outputs of UN-Habitat, such as statistical databases, human settlements indicators and periodic publications, including the Global Report on Human Settlements and the State of the World's Cities report, as reflected in country reports on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

(b) The number of international institutions and national and local authorities adopting new and innovative policies and strategies recommended by UN-Habitat on the economic and financial dimensions of human settlements development and management, including in the areas of urban and regional economy, municipal finance, housing finance, and poverty reduction and employment creation;

(c) The number of projects and programmes supported by UN-Habitat and its partners and the percentage of these projects and programmes incorporating a significant gender dimension.

Subprogramme 3
Regional and technical cooperation

11.14 Operational activities, namely, the provision of technical assistance to requesting countries in the form of operational projects and advisory services on human settlements issues, has been a key feature of the programme since the creation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in 1978. With the adoption of the Habitat Agenda, operational activities have focused on assisting countries in implementing their national plans of action in pursuit of the main goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world. Technical cooperation provides important feedback on lessons learned and best practices for use in policy formulation and the successful implementation of the global campaigns.

Objective

11.15 The overall objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen organizational and technical capacity primarily at the national level and also at the local levels for the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes in accordance with the principles and commitments adopted in the Habitat Agenda and within the legal framework of each country.

Strategy

11.16 Responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division. To achieve the objective, UN-Habitat combines normative and operational functions. The normative functions include setting standards, proposing norms and principles and describing best practices, built on experience gained through its two global campaigns — on secure tenure and on urban governance. The operational activities consist of policy formulation, capacity-building programmes and demonstration projects that support the normative work with field projects implemented in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

11.17 The subprogramme's strategy consists of four key elements:

(a) Establishing and maintaining effective relationships with Governments and other Habitat Agenda partners;

(b) Providing advisory services and implementing technical cooperation projects and programmes in the area of human settlements;

(c) Coordinating advocacy activities , within the respective regions, particularly in the context of the global campaigns;

(d) Promote the development of partnerships for project implementation.

Expected accomplishments

11.18 Expected accomplishments would include the number of States assisted, upon request, by UN-Habitat to:

(a) Increase the numbers of slum-dwellers benefiting from UN-Habitat-supported slum upgrading programmes;

(b) Increase the number of cities implementing UN-Habitat-supported city development strategies;

(c) Enhance national and local capacity in implementing improved disaster management strategies and programmes, including post-conflict and post-disaster reconstruction on the basis of UN-Habitat guidelines.

Indicators of achievement

11.19 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An assessment of the progress made towards meeting the Millennium Declaration target of significantly improving the quality of life of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020 through UN-Habitat-supported initiatives;

(b) The number of cities implementing UN-Habitat-supported city development strategies;

(c) The number of countries and local authorities implementing improved disaster management strategies and programmes on the basis of UN-Habitat guidelines, including post-conflict and post-disaster interventions.

Subprogramme 4
Human settlements financing

11.20 Domestic and international resource mobilization as well as sound national policies for human settlements have long been recognized as crucial for financing shelter and human settlements. The United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 3327 (XXIX) as an international facility to assist in strengthening national human settlements programmes, particularly in the developing countries, through the provision of seed capital and the extension of the technical and financial assistance necessary to permit the effective utilization of domestic and international resources for housing finance and related infrastructure, including slum improvement.

11.21 For various reasons the Foundation has not been fully playing its role as a global source of seed capital. One of the reasons has been the limited level of the resources mobilized; another is the increasing tendency of donors to earmark their contributions for specific programmes, projects or activities. In its resolution 56/206, the General Assembly called upon the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to strengthen the Foundation in order to achieve its primary operative objective, and to continue her fund-raising appeals and initiatives for a substantial increase of Foundation resources. The Assembly also invited Governments to increase their contributions to the Foundation to enhance the capacity of UN-Habitat to support the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium.

Objective

11.22 The main objective of this subprogramme is to increase funds from international and domestic sources in support of shelter, related infrastructure development programmes and housing finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries.

Strategy

11.23 The responsibility of this subprogramme is vested in the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The strategy is to leverage financial resources from international and domestic sources to strengthen housing finance institutions and mechanisms and to support human settlements projects and programmes. A particular feature of the strategy during the medium-term plan period will be to stimulate innovative approaches to pre-investment and project preparation in human settlements activities while drawing on the accumulated experience of both the public and private sectors for mobilizing financial resources for human settlements projects and strategic partnerships. Other elements of the strategy are:

(a) Strengthening the Foundation in its role as an international facility for the financing of human settlements development through the provision of seed capital;

(b) Facilitating the mobilization of financial resources for human settlements development from domestic sources, including private sector financial institutions and strengthening national and local capacity in housing and municipal finance;

(c) Promoting and facilitating the mobilization of financial resources from international sources, including United Nations agencies, the World Bank, regional development banks, private sector donors and bilateral donors, for human settlements development in general and slum upgrading in particular, in accordance with the Millennium Declaration target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020.

Expected accomplishments

11.24 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Strengthening of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation as an effective institution in the United Nations system for the global mobilization of financial resources for human settlements development, particularly in the developing countries;

(b) An increase in the financial resources for human settlements development and housing finance institutions leveraged by the Foundation from domestic sources through strengthening the capacity of domestic sources of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(c) Increased allocation of financial resources for human settlements development by international and regional financial institutions.

Indicators of achievement

11.25 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The impact and efficiency of the Foundation in providing financial resources for shelter and sustainable human settlements development;

(b) The increase of the level of financial resources for sustainable human settlements development leveraged by the Foundation from domestic sources, including the public, private and non-governmental sectors;

(c) The increase of the level of financial resources leveraged by the Foundation from organizations and bodies (bilateral and multilateral) within and outside the United Nations system, including the World Bank and regional development banks, for the provision of seed capital and for the financing of operational human settlements projects and programmes.

Legislative mandates

Programme 11
Human settlements

General Assembly resolutions

53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
54/232	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/205	Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
56/206	Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
56/207	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication

Commission on Human Settlements resolutions

16/22	Cooperation in the eradication of poverty
17/1	Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
18/4	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242 and cooperation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme
18/6	Work programme and budget of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) for the biennium 2002-2003

Subprogramme 1
Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

Commission on Human Settlements resolutions

16/3	Disaster mitigation
16/7	The realization of the human right to adequate housing
16/15	Contribution of the private and non-governmental sectors to the delivery of shelter to low-income groups
17/10	The rural dimension of sustainable urban development

Subprogramme 2
Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

Economic and Social Council resolution

2001/22	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

Commission on Human Settlements resolution

18/5	International cooperation and the review of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda

Subprogramme 4
Human settlements financing

General Assembly resolution

3327 (XXIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

Programme 12

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Overall orientation

Objective

12.1 The overall objective of the programme is to strengthen international cooperation and assistance provided to Governments in tackling crime problems, such as those posed by transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons, economic and financial crime, including money-laundering, corruption, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as to promote fair and efficient criminal justice systems. The mandate of the programme is provided in resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the recommendations emanating from the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the recommendations on crime prevention of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

12.2 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of the programme is vested in the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The Centre reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, and to the General Assembly.

Strategy

12.3 The strategy for achieving the objectives of the programme will include the following main elements:

(a) Promoting and implementing the outcome of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, especially the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century and the plans of action for its implementation, the decisions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(b) Promoting international cooperation and action in dealing with major challenges of global crime, especially transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons, economic and financial crime, including money-laundering, corruption and illicit trafficking in firearms particuiarly through supporting the ratification and future implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols, addressing trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, as well as facilitating the elaboration of a United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(c) Promoting the rule of law, fair and efficient criminal justice systems, effective crime prevention, prison reform and the independence of judicial and prosecutorial authorities, as well as juvenile justice systems and restorative justice approaches, in particular to assist Governments in protecting vulnerable adolescent groups from being recruited by organized criminals;

(d) Supporting Governments in their efforts to deal with crime and justice matters, with the focus on global criminal threats, through the provision of advisory services and other forms of technical cooperation to Governments, at their request;

(e) Assisting Governments in their national and multilateral efforts to respond to changing crime trends, as well as to create the necessary instruments and institutions for a more accountable, transparent and effective crime prevention and control system; and disseminating expertise in the effective and humane handling of offences, offenders and victims;

(f) Contributing to the prevention of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations by promoting the ratification and implementation of legal instruments against terrorism and, in cooperation with member States, by raising awareness of the nature and scope of international terrorism and its relationship to crime, including organized crime;

(g) Supporting the development of a global policy on crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(h) Continuing to develop and refine, in consultation with Member States, as well as to implement effective programmes for technical cooperation to assist in fighting corruption, transnational organized crime, trafficking in human beings and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(i) Supporting Governments in devising effective strategies and establishing appropriate legislative, administrative and regulatory regimes against money-laundering;

(j) Monitoring efforts by Member States to combat the criminal misuse of information technology;

(k) Supporting Governments in addressing the root causes of crimes;

(l) Emphasizing and enhancing prevention and rehabilitation programmes;

(m) Urging increased donor cooperation and urging increased donor contributions to the general fund;

(n) Encouraging relevant Secretariat entities, programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions, the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies, to support the technical operational activities of the Centre.

12.4 The strategy will focus on the twin pillars of international cooperation and the provision of assistance for national efforts. It will also foster a culture based on integrity and respect for law and strengthen the active participation of civil society in preventing and combating crime and corruption. It will devote special attention to gender mainstreaming in all relevant aspects of work. Continued attention will be given to increasing the operational capacity of the programme, to achieving greater synergy of action with other relevant actors and to mobilizing resources.

12.5 As part of the multifaceted measures to implement the strategy, in addition to promoting the ratification of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols and assisting in the negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, the programme will address in a consolidated manner the creation and dissemination of scientific knowledge, the acquisition and compilation of expertise and the provision of technical cooperation to Governments upon request. A particular focus of technical cooperation will be on strengthening the human and institutional capacities of Member States, including providing training opportunities for criminal justice personnel in synergy with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network institutes.

12.6 The programme will promote and facilitate the application and use of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as the cornerstones of humane and effective criminal justice systems, which are the basic requisites for fighting crime at the international level. Emerging trends in crime and justice, especially in the priority areas, would be analysed, databases developed, global surveys issued and information gathered and disseminated. In addition, country-specific needs assessments would be undertaken.

Expected accomplishments

12.7 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) The entry into force, with the assistance of the Centre at the request of Governments, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto, as well as progress in their implementation, under the guidance of the Conference of Parties;

(b) The successful negotiation, adoption and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(c) The expansion of global knowledge of and expertise to deal with crime problems such as those posed by transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons, economic and financial crime, including money-laundering, corruption, illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as to promote fair and efficient criminal justice systems;

(d) The enhanced capacity of Member States to respond at the national, regional and international levels to crime problems such as those posed by transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons, economic and financial crime, including money-laundering, corruption, illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as to promote fair and efficient criminal justice systems;

(e) An enhanced level of concerted action measured by a more effective cooperation against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and increased accession to and implementation of the 12 international conventions and protocols against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Indicators of achievement

12.8 Indicators of achievements would include:

(a) The number of Member States requesting and receiving assistance in signing or ratifying and implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto;

(b) The number of Member States requesting and receiving assistance in signing or ratifying and implementing the 12 conventions and protocols against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(c) The degree of appreciation expressed by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption for the services provided for the negotiation of a convention against corruption;

(d) Best practices and information disseminated, research undertaken and new techniques developed and shared among Member States to respond to crime problems as well as to promote fair and efficient criminal justice systems;

(e) The number of countries requesting and receiving technical assistance, as well as the development of plans to enhance the capacity of Member States to respond at the national, regional and international levels in order to respond to crime problems as well as to promote fair and efficient criminal justice systems;

(f) The quality and accessibility of databases maintained by the Centre;

(g) Improved technical assistance in addressing crime problems and an increase in the number of trained criminal justice personnel.

Legislative mandates

Programme 12
Crime prevention and criminal justice

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
51/59	Action against corruption
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security
51/191	United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
53/111	Transnational organized crime
53/112	Mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters
54/128	Action against corruption
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/25	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
55/60	Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
55/61	International legal instrument against corruption
56/88	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
55/255	Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
56/120	Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
56/122	African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

56/123	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
56/186	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin
56/260	Terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption
56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

Security Council resolutions

1269 (1999)

1373 (2001) concerning anti-terrorism measures

1377 (2001) concerning the global effort to combat terrorism

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1997/27	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems
1998/21	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme
1999/24	Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
1999/25	Effective crime prevention
1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice
1999/27	Penal reform
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice
2000/14	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
2001/11	Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention
2001/12	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

2001/13	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

1/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
4/1	Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime

Programme 13
International drug control

Overall orientation

13.1 The overall objective of the programme is the reduction of drug production, trafficking, consumption and related crime through concerted international action. The mandate of the programme is derived from the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. General Assembly resolutions S-17/2, S-20/2, S-20/3 and S-20/4 reinforce and update the mandates. In addition, relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 42/4 and 42/11 on the follow-up to the decisions and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session also guide the work of the programme.

13.2 The General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, in 1998, adopted the Political Declaration which specified the year 2003 as a target for the establishment or strengthening of national drug control legislation and programmes related to measures adopted at the special session. It also designated the year 2008 as a target for achieving significant results in the field of demand reduction and for eliminating or significantly reducing the illicit cultivation of coca, cannabis and opium. At the special session, the Assembly also adopted a Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; an action plan on amphetamine-type stimulants; an action plan on the eradication of illicit crops and alternative development; a resolution on countering money-laundering; and measures to enhance international cooperation on drug control, precursor control and promotion of judicial cooperation. Subsequently, an Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/132. Underlining the importance of tackling drug abuse as part of the fight against HIV/AIDS, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has become a co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

13.3 Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the implementation of the programme is vested in the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) of the Office of Drugs and Crime. The strategies for attaining the above objective are based on the implementation of the activities set out under four complementary subprogrammes, which focus on: (a) coordinating and promoting international drug control action by Governments, the United Nations system and other international organizations; (b) facilitating the work of policy-making bodies dealing with international drug control; and (c) preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking through both demand reduction and supply reduction. In pursuance of the objective, efforts would be directed towards providing Governments with better information on trends in the international drug problem and techniques and countermeasures to combat it. Capacity-building, the establishment of information networks on drug abuse and the development of knowledge and effective methodologies in tackling drug abuse would also constitute part of the main strategy. Moreover, in implementing the programme, full consideration would be given to the principles and relevant targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on the item.

13.4 As the focal point for the coordination of action against drug abuse and illicit trafficking within the United Nations system, UNDCP would facilitate and promote implementation of all efforts at international drug control at the subregional, regional and global levels. In that regard, organizations of the United Nations system and multilateral and bilateral organizations would be encouraged to incorporate into their work issues relating to drug control.

13.5 UNDCP reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, is responsible for promoting Governments' compliance with the provisions of the drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort. The Board's tasks are laid down in the treaties. The Board reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Subprogramme 1
Coordination and promotion of international drug control

Objective

13.6 The subprogramme aims to promote and ensure the unity of purpose and cohesion of action in drug control by organizations of the United Nations system. It focuses on mainstreaming, within the inter-agency machinery as well as by the organizations of the system, of issues relating to the causes of drug abuse, production and trafficking in order to facilitate implementation of all the relevant international instruments on drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Strategy

13.7 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested primarily in the Division for External Relations of UNDCP. The subprogramme seeks to promote and facilitate implementation of the international drug control strategy, embodied in the Global Programme of Action and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in 1998, other international instruments, including decisions and resolutions of the Assembly, the outcome of the two special sessions of the General Assembly contained in resolutions S-17/2, S-20/2, S-20/3 and S-20/4 and the cooperation framework developed by the Subcommittee on Drug Control of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. A comprehensive assessment of the global drug problem will be made for the purpose of expanding knowledge, thereby enhancing the capacity of UNDCP to analyse its impact, forecast the trends and develop countermeasures to propose to Governments.

13.8 Priority will be given to increasing awareness among decision and opinion makers and civil society in general of the magnitude of the challenges posed by the drug abuse problem. To that end, information on the international drug problem will be disseminated through the publication of a biennial world drug report, as well as an annual report on global illicit drug trends. Integrated databases on drug supply and demand will be maintained and updated. Needs assessments for multilateral cooperation in drug control at the regional and subregional levels will be conducted in order to establish in selected regions cooperation arrangements, including memoranda of understanding, defining a common understanding of and approach to drug control by the countries concerned.

Expected accomplishments

13.9 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Improved coordination of drug control related activities throughout the United Nations system with UNDCP providing leadership;

(b) Coordinated programming and implementation of activities relating to drug control by Governments, regional and subregional institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(c) Improved efforts to support Governments in implementing the Global Plan of Action and the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, within the agreed time frames, in particular the high-priority practical measures at the international, regional or national level indicated in those documents; provision of assistance to civil society to improve the quality of its activities and projects; and close cooperation with Governments in their efforts to counter the world drug problem;

(d) Progress made towards the adoption and implementation of measures to strengthen national legislation and progress giving effect to the action plan against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors; measures to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, marketing and trafficking of other psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors; national legislation and programmes to counter money-laundering; and measures to promote and strengthen judicial cooperation;

(e) Better understanding of the magnitude of and trends in the global drug problem;

(f) Timely dissemination of information on various aspects of the drug problem as well as on control measures.

Indicators of achievement

13.10 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The completion of needs assessments for multilateral cooperation on drug control;

(b) The number of countries incorporating the strategies and recommendations of the General Assembly at its twentieth special session into national, regional and international drug control-related policies, within the agreed time frames, and an assessment, in close cooperation with Governments, of the quality of civil society activities and the progress of cooperation;

(c) An assessment of the quality of civil society activities, in particular through contributions to governmental decision-making processes and policies and progress of cooperation with Governments;

(d) Measures taken to assist Governments to strengthen national legislation and to give effect to the action plan against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors; to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, marketing and trafficking of other psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors; to strengthen national legislation and programmes to counter money-laundering; and to promote and strengthen judicial cooperation;

(e) Increased and more informed coverage by the media of the issues surrounding drug abuse and international control measures; and government institutions, non-governmental organizations and the public at large are better informed about the work of UNDCP;

(f) The impact of the publications on the drug control policies of Member States;

(g) The timely receipt by users of information on various aspects of the drug problem.

Subprogramme 2
International drug control monitoring and policy-making

Objective

13.11 The objective of the subprogramme is to enable the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies and INCB to carry out their functions effectively through the provision of high-quality support.

Strategy

13.12 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of the activities under this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNDCP. In this connection, substantive and technical services will be provided to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and INCB in order to enable them to discharge their responsibilities under the relevant international instruments and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and in order for the Commission to serve as the governing body of UNDCP. Assessment reports will be prepared biennially and other reports will be prepared annually, to enable the Commission to monitor the implementation by Governments of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Reliable data and other information on the nature, patterns and trends in the licit and illicit supply of and demand for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors will be made available to those bodies. Issues relating to treaty compliance would be identified and analysed for use by the Board. Its efforts at establishing, maintaining and strengthening national and international controls over licit supplies of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in a manner that ensures their adequate availability for medical, scientific and other licit purposes will be strengthened. Furthermore, a special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances will be maintained and methods to detect and analyse them will be developed in order to enable INCB to assist Governments in preventing the diversion of precursors to illicit channels.

13.13 Multilateral, regional and subregional judicial cooperation will be promoted and assistance will be made available with a view to enabling Governments to deal effectively with criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. Efforts will be made to provide the latest border control equipment for surveillance, intelligence and effective border controls. The subprogramme will also facilitate the adoption and implementation by Governments of national drug control legislation, including mechanisms for preventing the illicit trafficking of precursors and drugs, in particular heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants, and money-laundering. Efforts in this area will focus on States traversed by new and existing drug, precursor or money-laundering routes and potential substitute States with weak drug control laws or enforcement capability.

Expected accomplishments

13.14 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) The provision of effective policy guidance by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs arising from its normative and treaty-based functions as well as its capacity as the governing body of UNDCP as a result of high-quality substantive and technical support;

(b) Enabling the Commission to monitor implementation of the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session by making available to it a credible assessment of actions taken by Governments in this regard;

(c) The availability to INCB of reliable data and other information on the nature, patterns and trends in drug abuse and drug trafficking, including proposals for action;

(d) Enhanced dialogue between the Board and Governments;

(e) Higher prosecution and asset forfeiture success rates and reduced court delays for serious drug-related crime casework;

(f) Expanded and improved databases on national drug control legislation;

(g) Accessibility to Member States and the general public of a comprehensive electronic database containing the national drug-related laws, jurisprudence and practices of all drug-significant States;

(h) Enhanced availability of updated legal information relevant to international drug control to countries and relevant entities;

(i) Strengthened collaboration among Governments in the legal field, including cooperation to suppress illicit drug trafficking by sea;

(j) Prevention of the diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into illicit traffic and prevention of the diversion of chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture through the application of appropriate control measures;

(k) Increased capacity of Governments to process information on trends in the international drug problem and techniques and countermeasures to combat it;

(l) Increased attention to findings and annual reports of the Board by the international community, including the general public;

(m) Enhanced monitoring of the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and of national control systems;

(n) Maintenance of a proper balance between supply of and demand for drugs;

(o) Enhanced monitoring of the licit international movement of precursor chemicals and their uses to identify general trends;

(p) Strengthened working mechanisms and procedures between national and international bodies for the discovery of diversions of precursor chemicals to illicit drug manufacture between competent national and international bodies;

(q) Enhanced identification and assessment of substances for possible international control or inclusion in the limited international special surveillance list.

Indicators of achievement

13.15 The indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The timely submission of high-quality reports and other documents to the Commission;

(b) The number of Governments submitting timely and comprehensive data to INCB;

(c) The number of Governments using the recommendations of INCB;

(d) A survey of national legislation and infrastructure measuring the extent to which Governments improved their capacity to take action against illicit drug trafficking;

(e) The increased availability of the repository of legal information to facilitate its use by Governments and relevant entities;

(f) An increased number of Governments assisted, upon request, by UNDCP, in maritime drug law enforcement and cooperation and the resulting number and impact of successful operations;

(g) Improved coordination in detecting the number of diversions of chemicals, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to illicit traffic and illicit drug manufacture detected and the quantities involved;

(h) The quality of assistance provided to Member States to implement provisions in the drug control treaties to prevent the diversion of substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(i) The contribution of advisory assistance provided to Governments, at their request, based on commitments between the Governments and UNDCP, to increasing their capacity to process information on trends in the international drug problem and techniques and countermeasures to combat it;

(j) The number of Governments using the limited international special surveillance list of substances;

(k) The number of references to the INCB annual report in the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in world press reports;

(l) The accurate identification of trends in the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(m) Improved functioning of consultation mechanisms between raw material-producing nations and consumer nations;

(n) The accurate identification of trends in the licit international movement of precursors and their uses;

(o) The frequency of utilization by Governments of the working mechanisms and procedures;

(p) The availability of relevant data and information for the Board's own assessment of substances, as required under the 1988 Convention.

Subprogramme 3
Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers

Objective

13.16 The objective of the subprogramme is to enhance the capacity of Governments to formulate effective demand reduction policies and strategies against drug abuse in line with the guiding principles of drug demand reduction.

Strategy

13.17 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations and Analysis of UNDCP. The strategy is based on the analysis and dissemination of information and best practices and the development of techniques and methods aimed at reducing the demand for illicit drugs, in particular among groups most at risk. It will also help to speed the rehabilitation of drug abusers and their consequent absorption into the social mainstream. Regional expert epidemiology networks will be established or improved in order to foster the sharing of experience and the development of an enhanced capacity to understand regional drug abuse problems. Action will also be taken to strengthen the effectiveness of Governments in preventing and reducing drug abuse and in rehabilitating abusers, in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. Technical cooperation will be utilized to strengthen human and institutional capacities of Governments. UNDCP will assist each Member State in the development of new or enhanced drug demand reduction strategies and programmes by 2003 in accordance with article 17 of the Political Declaration of 1998 and the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the Global Programme of Action and its Action Plan.

13.18 The Organization's strategy in the field of HIV/AIDS hinges mainly on the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS prevention activities into its numerous demand reduction activities. Those activities involve the provision of technical assistance to Member States in the areas of primary prevention of drug abuse among youth; diversification of treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers; policy and strategy development; training and capacity-building; and identification and dissemination of best practices.

Expected accomplishments

13.19 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Progress in meeting goals and targets for reducing the demand for drugs established in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and in the Declaration and Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Action Plan;

(b) The establishment of new or enhanced data collection systems in a fairly large number of countries;

(c) More comprehensive demand reduction strategies and programmes implemented by Member States;

(d) Increased use of standardized methodologies and key indicators by Member States for the collection of data on drug abuse;

(e) Enhanced drug abuse treatment programmes, designed on the basis of needs assessment and evaluation, for the rehabilitation of drug abusers;

(f) Expanded HIV/AIDS prevention activities in Member States to prevent the spread of HIV through drug abuse;

(g) Improvement in the various guides produced focusing on prevention and treatment issues used by Member States.

Indicators of achievement

13.20 The indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An increase in the number of Member States adopting new or enhanced demand reduction and rehabilitation plans and strategies incorporating action by public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities and civil society, in line with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the Action Plan for its implementation;

(b) The number of Member States with operational data collection systems in place;

(c) The number of Member States introducing new or enhanced drug demand reduction strategies and programmes by 2003 in accordance with article 17 of the Political Declaration;

(d) The number of Member States assisted, upon request, by UNDCP, in incorporating comprehensive demand-reduction strategies and programmes;

(e) The number of Member States assisted, upon request, by UNDCP in using standardized and harmonized methodologies for drug abuse data collection on at least one of the key indicators;

(f) An increase in the number of Member States implementing treatment programmes designed on the basis of needs assessment and evaluation and resulting in a decrease in the number of drug abusers;

(g) An increase in the number of Member States implementing activities, in line with established best practices, aimed at the prevention of HIV/AIDS associated with drug abuse to meet the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;

(h) The number of guides on prevention and treatment issues developed during seminars, workshops and expert group meetings, to determine what constitutes effective prevention among school-based youth, youth at risk and women, and the design of treatment responses based on needs assessment and evaluations results and the acceptance into use by Member States of such guides.

Subprogramme 4
Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

Objective

13.21 The objective of the subprogramme is:

(a) To strengthen the capacity of Governments to measure the extent, causes and effects of illicit production and, on the basis of that information, to develop effective countermeasures, including alternative development programmes;

(b) To assist and support, upon request, transit States, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support, in enhancing their capacity to fight illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account national plans and initiatives and emphasizing the importance of bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking.

Strategy

13.22 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations and Analysis of UNDCP. The above objective will be attained, inter alia, through the establishment of harmonized survey methodologies for assessing yield and compiling data on the cultivation, including the production in enclosed premises, of the opium poppy, the cannabis plant and the coca bush and the production of opium, synthetic drugs and coca. As part of the strategy, globally changing patterns of drug abuse will be monitored, production and trafficking trends will be analysed and the relative positions of botanical and synthetic drugs will be assessed. New scientific and technical dimensions of drug abuse and production will be investigated and the results disseminated to Member States and the general public. Advocacy activities will be carried out in support of target countries, and cooperation in the field of drug impurity characterization will be promoted at the local, regional and international levels in order to enable those countries to embark on profiling activities that enhance operational intelligence-gathering on trends in drug and precursor trafficking. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to target countries to facilitate the formulation of drug control components in national policies and alternative development programmes. UNDCP would assist Member States to establish or strengthen national legislation and programmes giving effect to the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors by the year 2003 in accordance with articles 13, 15 and 16 of the Political Declaration. Scientific and technical information on drugs and precursors, as well as research on and analysis of patterns and trends in illicit drug trafficking, will be made available to Governments.

13.23 The capacity of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to provide policy guidance as regards the goal of reducing the supply of illicit drugs will be enhanced through the production of high-quality annual reports on trafficking and global illicit drug trends. Biannual seizure reports will be prepared with the data submitted by Governments and additional data made available by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization). The efforts of Member States to give effect to the provisions of the 1988 Convention aimed at preventing financial systems from being used to launder illicit proceeds will be supported. Innovative approaches will be developed and tailored to local conditions in order to eliminate the illicit cultivation of drugs and their trafficking. Guidelines and technical papers will be made available and training will be provided on the design, planning and implementation of alternative development and law enforcement programmes. Assistance will be provided to certain countries to establish national crop-monitoring units that monitor areas under cultivation, assess yields and mount rapid assessments in new cultivation areas and cultivation modalities. Assistance will be provided to Governments, upon their request, in formulating drug control components of national policies and alternative development programmes.

13.24 Governments will be supported in increasing the effectiveness of national action against illicit drug trafficking. To that end, Governments will be assisted in enhancing judicial cooperation in order to deal with criminal organizations involved in drug offences and related criminal activities and to apprehend international drug traffickers through the promotion of multilateral, regional and subregional judicial cooperation initiatives and the provision of advice, assistance and training. They will also be assisted in adopting and implementing national drug control legislation in an effective manner, preventing and detecting illicit trafficking of precursors and drugs, in particular heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants, and detecting and preventing money-laundering. National drug analysis and pharmaceutical control laboratories will be strengthened and provided with the required technical and scientific information. Collaboration among law enforcement training providers will be improved at the national and international levels.

Expected accomplishments

13.25 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Progress made in meeting goals and targets established in the Political Declaration of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

(b) The increased availability to Member States, national and international organizations and other institutions of reliable and timely guidance, data, information and analyses relating to the supply reduction aspects of the illicit drug phenomenon, including alternative development, and of countermeasures and strategies for their application;

(c) Acceptance and integration into development plans and international strategies of innovative approaches and best practices advocated by UNDCP on law enforcement and alternative development;

(d) An increase in regional and international cooperation between Member States in the field of supply reduction;

(e) Improved control of precursors and elimination or significant reduction of the illicit cultivation of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy by 2008 in accordance with articles 14 and 19 of the Political Declaration;

(f) Progress made to meet the goals and targets established in the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and the action plan against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

(g) Improved capacity of national drug and precursor testing laboratories in their support of law enforcement activities in drug control based on the concept of "good laboratory practice";

(h) Increased use of law enforcement agencies, central production and worldwide distribution of drug and precursor identification kits.

Indicators of achievement

13.26 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The number of Member States establishing or strengthening national legislation and programmes giving effect to the Action Plan against Illegal Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors by 2003 in accordance with articles 13, 15 and 16 of the Political Declaration;

(b) The number of technical materials, such as manuals, brochures and data, disseminated to competent national authorities, international organizations and other institutions;

(c) A listing of the countries that had established mechanisms to monitor illicit crop production, including production in enclosed premises, and trafficking;

(d) The degree of operational intelligence and strategic analysis of new trends and patterns put in place and used by competent national, regional and international authorities and organizations;

(e) Increased availability of technical information on methodologies for drug and precursor analysis;

(f) Publication of annual estimates on illicit cultivation and production of narcotic drugs in the countries assisted by UNDCP;

(g) The number of Member States assisted by UNDCP, upon request, in incorporating best practices on law enforcement and alternative development plans;

(h) An increase in the number of countries and regional organizations actively cooperating against the illicit cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs;

(i) An increase in the number of Member States designing and implementing more effective policies in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit cultivation, including in enclosed premises, of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy;

(j) The number of countries incorporating the strategies and recommendations of the General Assembly at its twentieth special session into national and international drug control policies;

(k) An increase in the number of transit States reporting successful drug control actions in terms of regional cooperation, interdiction, arrests and seizures;

(l) The number of laboratories performing at internationally accepted standards and providing quality reports in courts of law;

(m) The number of law enforcement officers trained with the assistance of UNDCP to use tools for the identification of drugs and precursors;

(n) An increased number of drug seizures.

Legislative mandates

Programme 13
International drug control

Conventions and conference declaration

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Declaration and Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held from 17 to 26 June 1987

General Assembly resolutions

47/97	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
S-20/2	Political Declaration
S-20/3	Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/124	International cooperation against the world drug problem (applies to subprogrammes 1 and 2)

Subprogramme 1
Coordination and promotion of international drug control

General Assembly resolution

54/132	International cooperation against the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council resolution

1999/36	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

2 (XXXIX)	Promoting projects and programmes that use involvement in sports as an effective measure to prevent drug abuse
5 (XXXIX)	Encouragement of each Member State to require the establishment by banks and other financial institutions of customer identification policies and to broaden anti-money-laundering measures, and of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force

Subprogramme 2
International drug control monitoring and policy-making

General Assembly resolution

54/132	International cooperation against the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/38	Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels
1994/4	Encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments at all stages of movement and promoting the use of advice and technical expertise provided by the Customs Cooperation Council and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
1995/18	Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers
2001/15	International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs
2001/17	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs
2001/18	Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

42/4	Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
42/11	Guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
44/16	Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

Subprogramme 3
Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers

General Assembly resolutions

S-20/2	Political Declaration
S-20/3	Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

Economic and Social Council resolution

2000/17	Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

43/2	Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
44/4	Furthering international cooperation for drug demand reduction

Subprogramme 4
Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

General Assembly resolutions

S-20/2	Political Declaration
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/36	Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
2001/16	International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

5 (XXXVIII)	Strategies for illicit supply reduction
12 (XXXVIII)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Programme 14

Economic and social development in Africa

Overall orientation

14.1 The main objective of development in Africa is the reduction of poverty, an objective that was reaffirmed in Copenhagen in 1995 at the World Summit for Social Development, which set a target of reducing poverty by half by 2015. For Africa to achieve this goal, a minimum real growth rate of 7 per cent per annum in gross domestic product is required, as well as balanced policies to address specific issues, such as income distribution and labour-absorbing methods of production, bearing in mind the multidimensional nature of poverty.

14.2 While many African economies have been growing since the mid-1990s, compared with the stagnation of the previous decade, that rate is insufficient to attain the poverty reduction goals of the Social Summit. The key challenges for policy makers, therefore, are to consolidate economic reforms and to accelerate and sustain economic growth. This programme, which will be implemented by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), has the overall objective of helping African countries to meet those challenges, that is, to deepen economic and social reforms and accelerate and sustain development, in line with the relevant provisions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases and the Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in May 2001.

14.3 The mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958, which established the Economic Commission for Africa. This mandate has been further elaborated in a number of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, as well as in Commission resolutions 718 (XXVI), 726 (XXVII), 779 (XXIX) and 809 (XXXI).

14.4 The overall strategy of ECA will be organized around 8 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes, which are designed:

(a) To create a better environment for higher levels of and better targeted investment in the social sectors;

(b) To mainstream and integrate population, environmental, scientific and technological and agricultural concerns into national development planning and poverty reduction frameworks and policies;

(c) To enhance Africa's international competitiveness in trade and finance;

(d) To promote regional cooperation and integration as a step towards integration into the global economy;

(e) To promote good governance;

(f) To develop and strengthen Africa's capacity to tap into the global system of information and knowledge and adapt it to solve its development problems;

(g) To promote gender equality;

(h) To work towards complementing and enhancing the work of other organizations.

14.5 This programme structure is based on and reflects the priorities in the new Strategic Directions for ECA, adopted by the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development and Planning in 1996. Following a decision taken in 1999 by the Conference of Ministers on the need to emphasize issues of trade and finance in the ECA work programme, a new subprogramme on promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development is proposed.

14.6 In this strategy emphasis will be placed on:

(a) Provision of assistance to the countries of the region in developing and implementing policies to enable them to benefit from the opportunities presented by changes in the regional and global economy and to create or strengthen their institutions for national economic management;

(b) Sharing of information and experiences, in particular best practices, among the countries of the region;

(c) Research on and analysis of the implications of global trends for regional development;

(d) Enhancing the Commission's role as a networker of development ideas and as an active player in regional coordination among United Nations and regional institutions.

14.7 In implementing the programme, the strategy is to be selective in the coverage of issues, bearing in mind the comparative advantage of ECA and the complementary support of other partners from within and outside the United Nations system towards the same or related objectives. As such, ECA will seek enhanced coordination and collaboration with other regional and United Nations agencies in order to achieve greater coherence and impact. In pursuit of this effort, ECA will use a number of existing mechanisms, including the annual regional consultative meeting of United Nations agencies in Africa, the annual meeting of the United Nations and the African Union and the annual meeting of the African Union, ECA and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to leverage the Commission's resources for maximum impact.

Subprogramme 1
Facilitating economic and social policy analysis

Objective

14.8 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of Member States to design and implement appropriate economic and social policies and strategies in order that they may achieve sustained economic growth and to strengthen their capacity to adopt and implement measures aimed at reducing poverty in their countries, to enhance the capacity of African countries, in particular the least developed countries, to formulate and implement strategies for dealing with economic globalization, to develop policies and strategies to improve competitiveness and to attract investments in selected industrial sectors and their capacity for debt management and debt negotiation.

Strategy

14.9 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Economic and Social Policy Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) In the area of macroeconomic policy analysis, economic trends in the region will be monitored and indicators will be constructed to measure the sustainability of policies and the economic performance of Member States. Particular attention will be given to assisting Member States in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. To this end, support will take the form of preparing country studies, research papers, analytical synthesis papers, seminars and conferences and providing technical advice. Such technical advice will include assisting Member States in the formulation of appropriate policies in response to current and emerging regional and global developments, in establishing or strengthening the institutional framework for improved economic management and in promoting the sharing of experiences and best practices among the countries of the region;

(b) In the area of social policy and poverty reduction, progress in the implementation of regional and global programmes of action for social development will be monitored and analysed continuously. Assistance in this regard will include preparing country studies, conducting research and analysis, holding policy seminars and conferences and providing technical advice, including training to assist Member States in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. An important component of the effort in this area will include advocating measures to tackle structural sources of poverty, with particular emphasis on increasing employment and income-generating activities, including support to informal sector activities, skill development and acquisition programmes to empower the poor and improvement of the delivery of basic social services targeted at the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. As part of the effort to share experience among Member States on best practices for poverty reduction, ECA will convene poverty reduction strategy paper learning group meetings as regular forums for African policy makers and experts to discuss poverty reduction issues; support country-level monitoring of progress in the poverty reduction strategy paper process; and establish an electronic forum for disseminating information related to the learning groups. In addition, activities will be undertaken to sensitize policy makers and, more importantly, local communities at the grass-roots level to the development challenges posed by the HIV/AIDS and other epidemics such as malaria in order to encourage appropriate policy responses at the national and regional levels. A new unit for HIV/AIDS will be established within the Economic and Social Policy Division as the focal point for HIV/AIDS in the Commission, with three main mandates: mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues within ECA work; monitoring of the implementation of the Abuja Declaration, a joint ECA/UNAIDS/African Union initiative; and strengthening the ECA and the United Nations Development Programme partnership on HIV/AIDS and development to combat HIV/AIDS;

(c) In the area of statistical development, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the statistical infrastructure and the capacity for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data in Africa. Particular attention will be given to the measurement of poverty and progress made towards the achievement of the millennial goals and the promotion of and use of improved data for better policy coordination in the eradication of poverty. In addition, studies and workshops will be undertaken to improve the range and quality of data for policy analysis and decision-making in meeting the objectives and data needs of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. The related activities will include the harmonization and coordination of programmes, methods, concepts and standards and the development and networking of national, subregional and regional information systems, the development and implementation of a framework for African statistical development and the establishment of mechanisms for coordination and harmonization;

(d) In the area of mobilizing finance for development, the impact of developments in the international financial system on African countries will be analysed continuously and a forum will be provided for African policy makers to articulate their perspectives on issues of international finance. Assistance will be provided to Member States to undertake follow-up actions to the International Conference on Financing for Development. Assistance will also be provided in increasing the role of microfinance in private sector development, in supporting needs assessments for the development of capital markets and stock exchanges in Africa and in promoting financial sector reforms to attract foreign private investment and mobilize domestic savings for development. Studies, conferences and workshops will be convened to contribute to the analysis of and the debate on the African debt problem and its impact on Africa's development;

(e) In the area of private sector development, the competitiveness of African economies will be enhanced through the promotion of policy initiatives and actions that contribute to the diversification of the region's economy, in particular through privatization and industrial development. Activities in this area will include facilitating the sharing of information and experiences of successful private sector development models in a South-South cooperation framework as well as networking among African, Asian and Latin American enterprises. The efforts will also focus on promoting linkages between the business and research communities to enhance their responsiveness in supporting Africa's private sector;

(f) With regard to least developed, landlocked and small island developing countries, analyses of issues relevant to the particular situation of those countries will be undertaken in support of their development, taking into account the priority areas in the Programme of Action adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels in May 2001. In this regard, assistance will be provided towards strengthening the institutional capacity of African least developed countries for economic management, more efficient mobilization and utilization of resources for development and the promotion of interregional trade.

Expected accomplishments

14.10 The expected accomplishments would include an increase in the number and impact of anti-poverty policies and strategies formulated and implemented by countries of the region; improved capacity of Member States for economic policy formulation and management, especially with regard to the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development; contributing to strengthening the capacity of Member States to manage the HIV/AIDS pandemic; designing poverty reduction strategy papers; and the availability of timely, improved and reliable statistical data for effective decision-making increased mobilization of financial resources for the development of Africa, enhancement of the institutional capacity of the least developed countries for economic management, and improved debt management in African countries.

Indicators of achievement

14.11 Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of specific policies and strategies adopted by Member States leading to sustained growth as a result of the Commission's advocacy and the number of countries that have formulated and implemented anti-poverty policies and strategies with the assistance of ECA; the number of activities undertaken by ECA, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, in the implementation of New Partnership for Africa's Development and the Abuja Declaration; the number of forums related to poverty reduction strategy paper learning groups; the number of countries that have improved their national statistical systems, leading to the collection and dissemination of reliable, timely and relevant statistical data and using advanced and modern dissemination methods; the substantial increase in financial flows to the countries of the region and debt reduction; and the number and impact of technical assistance activities to support the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Least Developed Countries.

Subprogramme 2
Fostering sustainable development

Objective

14.12 The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of Member States to design institutional arrangements and implement national policies and programmes that reinforce the linkages within the nexus of food security, population, environment and human settlements in order to achieve sustainable development, and to contribute to building the capacity of African countries to utilize science and technology in achieving food security and sustainable development. Other objectives of this subprogramme include promoting awareness of the need to integrate concerns of the three pillars of sustainable development, namely economic development, social development and environmental protection into national development planning and poverty reduction programmes; improve stewardship of the natural resource base and the environment by strengthening the capacity of Member States for sustainable exploitation, management and effective utilization of such important natural resources as mineral and energy resources, and water resources.

Strategy

14.13 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Sustainable Development Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) Overall emphasis will be placed on enhancing the capacities of Member States to realize the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. Activities will focus on: developing and using methods and tools to analyse the nexus issues of sustainable development; identifying, disseminating and advocating for best practices policies and strategies; providing advisory services to

Member States; developing and implementing capacity-building activities; fostering policy dialogue and consensus among Member States; and monitoring the implementation of sustainable development policies, strategies and programmes by Member States;

(b) Within the nexus of population, agriculture and environment, emphasis will be placed on addressing challenges posed by the synergy arising from rapid population growth, environmental degradation and food insecurity. Activities in this area will include monitoring the implementation of the Dakar/NGOs Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development (1992) and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994); assessing the state of demographic transition; monitoring the relationships between women's reproductive health and food security; developing a regional population information programme; and disseminating the population-environment-development-agriculture (PEDA) computer simulation model, which will help Member States to analyse and understand the consequences and policy options available for addressing specific issues in one or more aspects of the nexus. By applying interdisciplinary scientific analysis and projection, the model could shed light on key policy questions, such as the influence on fertility rates of a substantial increase in education level, the impact of the rise in mortality rates due to HIV/AIDS, the impact of increased rural education on the farming of marginal lands and the impact on agricultural production and food security of increased fertilizer use;

(c) In the area of science and technology, emphasis will be placed on the promotion of indigenous technology to achieve the goal of food security and sustainable development. In view of the critical role of science and technology in achieving food security and sustainable development, assistance will be provided to Member States to enable them to understand and decide on their development options in addressing nexus and related development issues. Assistance will focus on expanding existing networks of scientific and technological expertise on the continent and building databases in order to ease access by network members to available information and resources for achieving food security and sustainable development and on enhancing the management and impact of science and technology in Member States and developing and disseminating best practices from which lessons can be learned in ensuring food security;

(d) In the area of development and utilization of mineral and energy resources, including solar energy, emphasis will be placed on providing assistance to Member States in adopting policies aimed at harnessing their enormous endowments of mineral and energy resources;

(e) In the area of water resources development and management, assistance will be provided to Member States and their intergovernmental organizations in addressing the problems and challenges related to the underdevelopment of the water resources sector at the national and subregional levels. This task will be accomplished by raising awareness of the African Water Vision 2025; monitoring and evaluating the status of water resources management in Africa; and building capacity for the adoption and implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management system. Attention will also be given to strengthening the existing river/lake basin organizations, promoting and facilitating intercountry cooperation in the use of shared water resources between and among Member States; and strengthening the capacity of Member States in the areas of water resources development and management, irrigation, sanitation and clean water supply.

Expected accomplishments

14.14 Expected accomplishments would include the improved capacity of Member States to formulate policies that integrate the three (economic, social and environmental) pillars of sustainable development, with special emphasis on the nexus issues of food security, population and environment, and to apply science and technology to achieve food security and sustainable development; enhanced capacity in Member States for policy formulation and programme development for the effective exploitation of mineral and energy resources; and increased, effective and harmonized utilization of transboundary water resources, as well as enhanced capacity for water resource management in Member States.

Indicators of achievement

14.15 Indicators of achievement would include the number of countries that have adopted the PEDA model and specific policies and measures for the application of science and technology in addressing the nexus issues of sustainable development as a result of ECA assistance; concrete steps taken by Member States to harmonize policies and adopt programmes for the joint exploitation of mineral and energy resources; the number and impact of river and lake basin organizations established and/or strengthened, as well as the extent to which Member States' capacity for water resource management is enhanced.

Subprogramme 3
Strengthening development management

Objective

14.16 The objectives of the subprogramme are to strengthen the capacity of the public sector for effective management to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations at the national level to participate in the development and governance process and to develop programmes, as well as codes and guidelines for economic and corporate governance in Africa, in the context of the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Strategy

14.17 The responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Development Management Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) In the area of popular participation, a major focus will be on strengthening the human and institutional capacity of civil society actors at the national level to formulate, manage and evaluate programmes with a meaningful impact on the socio-economic and political development of Africa and enhancing their capacity in the area of public policy analysis and advocacy. Instruments for capacity-building identified so far include training and networking workshops, technical assistance and advisory support, mainstreaming work related to civil society organizations into the ECA work programme and facilitating the sharing of experience among civil society organizations in Africa through subregional and regional forums. Baseline studies to establish indicators for assessing and monitoring the participation of civil society organizations in development programmes would be undertaken;

(b) In the area of public sector management, emphasis will be placed on promoting policies and measures to foster a capable State through activities aimed at enhancing the institutional, organizational and administrative capacity of the public sector to provide essential services efficiently and cost-effectively and promoting ethics and accountability in the African public service. In recognition of the impact of governance on economic growth and sustainable development, efforts will focus on developing institutional processes for benchmarking and valid indicators for monitoring progress towards norms of transparent and accountable governance in key areas, including political representativeness, institutional capacity and economic and corporate governance in the context of implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. In this regard, ECA will continue to provide support in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development through its analytical work and in-depth country studies on monitoring good governance which could provide an objective appraisal mechanism to facilitate the assessment of performance by African Governments in adhering to mutually agreed codes and standards of good governance as enshrined in the peer review mechanism of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. The activities will also deal with such issues as the rule of law and law enforcement, distance education for public sector managers and, in collaboration with Member States that may request it, training in transparent and accountable governance for parliamentarians;

(c) In recognition of the growing role of the private sector in the development of Africa, activities will focus on how to promote new forms of public-private partnership to support private sector development and for improving economic and corporate governance as critical factors in facing the challenges of economic and social development in Africa. Emphasis will be given to addressing issues of sharing experiences, best practices and development of codes and guidelines for economic and corporate governance.

Expected accomplishments

14.18 Expected accomplishments would include enhancing awareness of the importance of public-private partnership for development and transparent and accountable governance and establishing related benchmarks, codes and indicators for monitoring economic and corporate governance as envisaged in the New Partnership for Africa's Development; enhancing the sense of responsibility, ownership, accountability and transparency in public sector management; strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations at the national level to participate in the democratic and development processes in the region; and facilitating interactions among the public, private and non-governmental sectors.

Indicators of achievement

14.19 Indicators of achievement would include: number of institutions for upholding the accountability of public officials that were established or strengthened by countries with the support of ECA; an increase in the number of countries implementing procedures for improved transparency resulting in frequent reporting on and better use of public resources; the number of countries that adopt codes for economic and corporate governance; and the adoption of agreed conclusions or recommendations for increased participation of civil society organizations at the national level in the development and governance process as a result of enhanced dialogue among the senior officials of the public and private sectors in Member States.

Subprogramme 4
Harnessing information for development

Objective

14.20 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen national capacity for the utilization of information and communication technologies, including strengthening capacity in the development and use of statistical, bibliographic, referral and spatial databases as decision support tools for socio-economic development.

Strategy

14.21 The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Development Information Services Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) In the area of information and communication technologies for development, efforts will focus on providing assistance to Member States in developing their national information and communication infrastructure and plans as well as regional communication systems for information exchange within Africa and with the rest of the world. This will be pursued through the development of appropriate infrastructure to make information and communication technologies more accessible to local communities. Other activities include the application of information and communication technologies, particularly in key social and economic sectors, such as health, education (e.g., distance and online learning and the building of school networks), electronic commerce and content development, with emphasis on capacity-building to organize, manage and locate information on Africa's development at the global level. Assistance will be provided to strengthen the role of the radio as a major, and the most accessible, means of disseminating information in the local communities;

(b) In the area of geographic information, attention will be concentrated on raising awareness of the importance of national and regional geographic information infrastructures to encourage African Governments and societies to embark on the coordination of resources for the production, maintenance, management, dissemination and utilization of geo-spatial data to make relevant geographic information available to Governments for effective decision-making and to the public to enable its participation in the process. Member States will be encouraged to develop harmonized foundation or core data sets on which to base thematic data sets for the various development sectors, such as natural resources, environment, food security, land reform, transport and communication infrastructure, human settlements, health and education, energy and tourism. Attention will also be given to promoting the development of metadata systems to facilitate access to shared regional and global geographic information resources and to facilitate the dissemination of geographic information and knowledge. In this context, assistance will be provided to Member States to develop appropriate national geographic information policies, standards and coordination arrangements, and a standard-based portal will be implemented at ECA to provide a single point of entry to clearing-house nodes and portals of Member States and regional and global partners;

(c) In the area of library development, assistance will be provided in developing a network of libraries and information centres in Member States, building capacity in information management in the region and promoting cooperation with United Nations agencies and other international organizations in the area of library development.

Expected accomplishments

14.22 Expected accomplishments would include increased Internet connectivity of African countries, increased use of information and communication technologies and strengthening of the capacity of Member States to apply geographic information systems to various sectors of the economy.

Indicators of achievement

14.23 Indicators of achievement would include the number and impact of national information and communication infrastructure plans or strategies adopted by African countries; an increase in the number of African Internet hosts and countries with direct connections; and an increase in the number of countries developing geographic information policies and standards.

Subprogramme 5
Promoting trade and regional integration

Objective

14.24 Taking into account the entry into force of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the related decision of the OAU Summit in July 2001, and need for African countries to accede to WTO and benefit from the Cotonou Agreement between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, the objectives of the subprogramme are: (a) to promote regional cooperation and economic integration in the region, focusing mainly on policy issues, infrastructure development and related services in the transport sector; and (b) to strengthen the capacity of African countries to engage in intraregional trade as a step towards integration into the global economy within the context of the new WTO Agreements.

Strategy

14.25 The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Trade and Regional Integration Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) In the area of policy and institutional aspects of regional cooperation and integration, particular attention will be given to implementing the activities in support of the implementation of the Constitutive Act of the African Union. These activities, some of which will be undertaken in collaboration with other regional organizations such as the African Union and African Development Bank, will focus on institution-building in support of the establishment of the African Union and sectoral thematic issues such as stabilizing tariff regimes and removing non-tariff barriers and strengthening sectoral integration at the regional and continental levels in the fields of trade, industry, agriculture, money and finance, transport, and communications. In addition, the activities of the subprogramme will be geared towards supporting the harmonization of national and regional policies and promoting the interface between the regional integration process and the need for effective participation in the global economy. This includes providing support to the regional economic communities in support of their efforts at achieving economic integration. Research and analytical studies will be undertaken regularly to monitor the state of regional integration in Africa;

(b) In the area of trade and cooperation, the efforts will focus on providing Member States with well-researched analyses of trade-related issues and promoting intraregional and global trade. The analytical and operational work would, among other things, highlight opportunities and challenges at the regional and global levels, strengthen Africa's negotiating skills and position in international trade and identify elements of competitiveness that will accelerate Africa's participation in international trade. The impact and implications on African economies and regional integration of recent global development such as the WTO agreements, the Cotonou Agreement between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and other trade-related bilateral and multilateral initiatives will be addressed continuously under this subprogramme. Technical assistance will be provided to African countries to enable them to effectively participate in these negotiations, in particular in the following areas: special and analytical studies to support their negotiations in WTO; support to African countries for preparations for the fifth session of the WTO Ministerial Conference (2003); support to the WTO Geneva African Group; and drawing up a programme of technical support and capacity-building in collaboration with other organizations, research institutes and others;

(c) In the area of transport and communication development, physical integration in Africa will be supported by facilitating the establishment of an efficient, safe, affordable and well-managed transport system. The activities will focus on the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the twelfth and final session of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications in March 2002 in the context of the final review of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II) programme. Emphasis will be placed on policy reforms, capacity-building, environmental degradation issues relating to safety and security and information management systems, including commercialization and facilitation of services. In this context, it is envisaged that the partnership with regional economic communities, intergovernmental organizations, specialized institutions and other regional commissions will be strengthened further.

Expected accomplishments

14.26 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) substantial progress made at the national, subregional and regional levels in the emplacement of the setting up of various institutional and functional arrangements required for the establishment of the African Economic Community; (b) strengthening the institutional capacity of Member States and the regional economic communities to formulate and implement policies and programmes for enhanced sustainability of the regional integration process and substantial progress in the implementation of the programme for the establishment of the African Union; (c) increased trade and investment, more successful trade negotiations in the context of follow-up to the WTO ministerial conferences; and (d) substantial progress in the implementation of the Framework of Action adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications.

Indicators of achievement

14.27 Indicators of achievement would include the following: (a) the number and impact of countries that have formulated and implemented programmes for strengthening; (b) the adoption of policies and measures advocated by ECA that result in increased competitiveness of African countries in international trade; (c) the number of countries that have adopted investment and trade liberalization policies, including the removal of physical and non-physical barriers; and (d) an increase in the positive results in implementing the Framework of Action for transport and communications and the Framework of the Way Forward.

Subprogramme 6
Promoting the advancement of women

Objective

14.28 The main objective of this subprogramme is to mainstream gender perspectives into the policies and programmes of Member States and to promote the empowerment of women in the political, economic and social spheres for poverty reduction. The goals and priorities set out in the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action; the Millennium Declaration; and the New Partnership for Africa's Development will be taken into account in achieving this objective.

Strategy

14.29 The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the African Centre for Gender and Development. The strategy will focus on advocacy, policy dialogue and networking among partners on gender-related issues. Specific activities to be undertaken include strengthening policy analysis and advocacy, creating gender awareness and influencing public policy priorities in support of the advancement of women; developing indicators for monitoring the implementation of the regional and global platforms; enhancing the role of women in peacemaking; and formulating a framework for capacity-building in gender mainstreaming. Efforts will be made to enhance and promote basic education for girls in national education programmes of Member States. The activities also include monitoring the implementation of regional and global plans of action, in particular the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) and the African Common Position for the Advancement of Women; and other gender-related commitments. To facilitate the monitoring process, an African Gender and Development Index will be developed to serve as a tool for measuring gender inequality and the effectiveness of policies in reducing those inequalities.

Expected accomplishments

14.30 Expected accomplishments would include greater awareness of the need to mainstream a gender perspective in national development policies and programmes, including in the budgetary processes, and the effective training of senior officials from national institutions in gender analysis and policy formulation.

Indicators of achievement

14.31 Indicators of achievement would include the number of established or strengthened national institutional mechanisms dedicated to the advancement of women in the political and economic spheres; the number and impact of countries reviewing or redesigning national legislation to eliminate negative biases towards women; and the number and impact of countries adopting and implementing gender-mainstreaming measures or policies in their development programmes.

Subprogramme 7
Supporting subregional activities for development

Objective

14.32 The main objectives of the subprogramme are to promote the harmonization of national policies in various sectors in support of integration efforts towards the consolidation of subregional economic communities in the overall framework of the African Union and to facilitate attainment of the goals set by the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Strategy

14.33 This subprogramme will be implemented by the five ECA Offices, located at Tangiers for North Africa, Niamey for West Africa, Yaoundé for Central Africa, Kigali for East Africa and Lusaka for Southern Africa. The subregional development centres of ECA will enhance cooperation and integration, facilitate networking and information exchange between public sector, civil society and private sector development partners, and provide technical advisory services for institution-building and policy reforms in support of the African Development Forum process as well as other frameworks established by the subregional economic communities and the African Union. The subregional development centres will also convene policy forums to bring together representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations and private sector agencies to discuss subregional development strategies and programmes in support of the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. In undertaking these activities, the subregional development centres will cooperate with established organizations and institutions for development in the respective subregions, other United Nations agencies operating in the various subregions and bilateral development agencies active in the different subregions. The centres will undertake to implement in their respective subregions the activities tailored specifically to the priorities and circumstances of individual subregions. This would result in greater recognition of the role and responsibility of each subregional development centre in the implementation of the ECA programme of work and the results to be achieved.

Expected accomplishments

14.34 Expected accomplishments would include significantly enhanced capacity of the regional economic communities in the areas of policy formulation and programme management and a consolidated African integration process as called for by the Constitutive Act of the African Union.

Indicators of achievement

14.35 Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of protocols, standards and norms related to integration adopted and implemented by Member States at the subregional level, the number and impact of policy dialogue forums convened by the subregional development centres and the number and impact of joint activities undertaken by United Nations system agencies in support of the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Subprogramme 8
Development planning and administration

Objective

14.36 The objective of this subprogramme is to contribute to the strengthening of the technical and analytical skills of experts in the public and private sectors in Member States that perform the essential functions of strategic economic planning and management. This reflects the recognition that African countries need to have a critical mass of skilled and knowledgeable experts in economic policy and management in their public as well as private sectors to meet the challenges of poverty reduction, economic transformation and creating and sustaining a sound and effective regulatory framework to support the transition from a State-dominated to a market economy in the region.

Strategy

14.37 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme will rest with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The key elements of the strategy for pursuing the main objectives of the subprogramme will include organizing such diploma and certificate programmes as may be necessary to equip mid-career and senior officials from the public and private sectors of Member States with the skills to respond to present and emerging development policy challenges in Africa. In doing so, particular attention will be paid to developing an analytical framework for strategic economic planning and management; formulating policies to deepen economic policy reforms; analysing the costs and benefits of the new regulatory framework for a private sector-led economy; and reviewing and developing new approaches for government decentralization measures.

Expected accomplishments

14.38 Expected accomplishments would include significantly enhanced capacity for the formulation and implementation of development policies and economic management in the public services of Member States at the national and local levels and increased awareness among mid-career and senior public and private sector officials on the complexities and challenges of economic transformation.

Indicators of achievements

14.39 Indicators of achievement would include the efficiency in the training provided to mid-career and senior government officials trained in economic development and management and the improvement of technical expertise in the public and private sectors of Member States.

Legislative mandates

Programme 14
Economic and social development in Africa

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/182	International trade and development
55/218	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/178	International trade and development
56/202	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
56/218	Final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

Economic Commission for Africa resolution

837 (XXXIV)	Development of the African Initiative

Subprogramme 1
Facilitating economic and social policy analysis

General Assembly resolutions

48/180	Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development
53/172	The financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries
53/197	International Year of Microcredit, 2005
54/196	High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development
54/197	Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries
54/235	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s
56/177	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
56/189	Human resources development
56/180	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
56/187	Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)

56/207	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication
56/210	International Conference on Financing for Development
56/227	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Economic and Social Council resolution

1993/5	1993 System of National Accounts

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

781 (XXIX)	Development of the private sector for the accelerated implementation of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and beyond
790 (XXIX)	Capacity-building for statistical development in Africa
797 (XXX)	Accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action in the African least developed countries during the second half of the 1990s
798 (XXX)	Promotion of private investment in Africa
799 (XXX)	Promoting human development in Africa
815 (XXXI)	Mobilization of resources for industrialization in Africa
831 (XXXIII)	The Economic Report on Africa, 1999
832 (XXXIII)	HIV/AIDS in Africa
834 (XXXIII)	The third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Subprogramme 2
Fostering sustainable development

General Assembly resolutions

50/102	United Nations system support for science and technology in Africa
50/126	Water supply and sanitation
51/171	Food and sustainable agricultural development
53/183	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
54/214	Conservation of and sustainable development of Central African forest ecosystems
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly
56/182	Science and technology for development

56/196	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
56/198	Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
56/205	Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

744 (XXVIII)	African strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21
748 (XXVIII)	Population, family and sustainable development
800 (XXX)	Strategy and action plan for water resources assessment, development and management in Africa
801 (XXX)	Food security and self-sufficiency in Africa
804 (XXX)	Implementation of phase II of the programme for the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II)
817 (XXXI)	African Regional Conference on Science and Technology
818 (XXXI)	Promotion of mineral resources development and utilization in Africa
819 (XXXI)	Promotion of energy resources development and utilization in Africa

Subprogramme 3
Strengthening development management

General Assembly resolutions

50/119	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation
53/177	Industrial development cooperation
54/227	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
56/213	Public administration and development

Subprogramme 4
Harnessing information for development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/5	1993 System of National Accounts

1998/7	Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

758 (XXVIII)	The role of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems in sustainable development
766 (XXVIII)	Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa
789 (XXIX)	Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development
790 (XXIX)	Capacity-building for statistical development in Africa
795 (XXX)	Building Africa's information highway
812 (XXXI)	Implementation of the African Information Society Initiative

Subprogramme 5
Promoting trade and regional integration

General Assembly resolutions

54/226	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
55/182	International trade and development
56/37	Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
56/48	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
56/178	International trade and development
56/185	Business and development
56/209	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

783 (XXIX)	The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations
784 (XXIX)	Africa and the crises in international commodity agreements
786 (XXIX)	Strategies for revitalization, recovery and growth of Africa's trade in the 1990s and beyond
804 (XXX)	Implementation of phase II of the programme for the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II)
821 (XXXI)	Eight-year intra-Africa trade development action plan

822 (XXXI)	Implementation of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community: strengthening regional economic communities; rationalization and harmonization of the activities of regional and subregional communities
827 (XXXII)	Rationalization and harmonization of ECA-sponsored institutions

Subprogramme 6
Promoting the advancement of women

General Assembly resolutions

56/132	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
56/188	Women in development

Economic and Social Council resolution

1998/43	Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

802 (XXX)	African Platform for Action: African common position for the advancement of women
803 (XXX)	Resource mobilization for the implementation of the Platform for Action (1995)
824 (XXXI)	Follow-up to the Dakar and Beijing conferences: implementation of the global and regional platforms for action for the advancement of women (1996)

Subprogramme 7
Promoting subregional activities for development

General Assembly resolutions

56/37	Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
56/39	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

777 (XXIX)	Enhancing the capacity of the multinational programming and operational centres
810 (XXXI)	Strengthening of the multinational programming and operational centres
827 (XXXII)	Rationalization and harmonization of ECA-sponsored institutions

830 (MFC 1) Reform of the regional commissions

A. Relationships between the Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations agencies and the regional and subregional organizations in Africa (resolution of the 1st meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee)

Programme 15

Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

Overall orientation

15.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to promote the economic and social development of the members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Specifically, it will aim to enhance the capacity of the members and associate members to design and implement policies and strategies that are pro-poor, that allow them while minimizing the adverse impacts of globalization to maximize benefits from globalization and that promote equal opportunities for the productive participation of all social groups and overall improvement of the quality of life. This will be pursued by the Commission in cooperation and collaboration with global, regional, subregional and national parties involved with development activities in the region, including civil society and the private sector, thereby fostering synergies and avoiding duplication.

15.2 The mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolutions 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947 and 414 (XIII) of 20 September 1951, by which ESCAP was established. The mandate has been further elaborated in various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission, including Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in which ESCAP was designated to serve as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for Asia and the Pacific and as an executing agency for intersectoral, subregional, regional and interregional projects. The Assembly's adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration in September 2000 and the road map towards its implementation (A/56/326) provide further direction to the programme.

15.3 The programme objectives will be pursued in line with three key themes, namely, poverty eradication, managing globalization and addressing social development including emerging social issues. Poverty is the leading development challenge facing the members and associate members in Asia and the Pacific, with two thirds of the world's poor living in the region. The urgent need for effective action in poverty eradication is reflected in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which call for the proportion of people living in extreme poverty to be halved by 2015. Poverty is multidimensional and dynamic, with complex and interlinked issues requiring an integrated focus on economic, social and environmental areas as well as on matters relating to human resource development. At the same time, the ongoing process of globalization has profound and still unfolding implications for economic and social development in the region. The challenge is how to strengthen the capacity of the members and associate members to cope with the process of globalization, that is, formulating and implementing effective policies to maximize benefits from the opportunities offered by globalization while minimizing the inevitable costs. The members and associate members also face new and continuing challenges from global and regional development trends that deeply affect individuals, families and communities. Many in the region face barriers to equal participation and full enjoyment of the right to development because of gender, age, disability, income or other factors. There are other threats related to the increase in HIV/AIDS infection, as well as human trafficking and other crimes. Further new regional challenges arise from the rapidly ageing population and international migration, which have an impact on overall socio-economic development.

15.4 The Commission's overall strategy for the period 2002-2005 in meeting the programme's objectives is contained in seven interdependent and complementary subprogrammes, clustered under three key themes as follows:

(a) Poverty eradication: subprogramme 1, Poverty and development, and subprogramme 2, Statistics;

(b) Managing globalization: subprogramme 3, Trade and investment, subprogramme 4, Transport and tourism, subprogramme 5, Environment and sustainable development, and subprogramme 6, Information, communication and space technology;

(c) Addressing social development including emerging social issues: subprogramme 7, Social development, including emerging social issues.

The programme will provide a forum for intergovernmental consultations to identify emerging issues of concern for the economic and social development of the region and to formulate appropriate responses to the challenges arising from those issues in close cooperation with the United Nations development system operating in the region. The forum will also facilitate the formulation of regional positions for global conferences and monitoring and reporting on progress made in implementing global agreements at the regional level. The implementation strategy will include a balance between normative and operational work, with a particular focus on following up the achievements made towards the relevant Millennium Development Goals, policy-oriented advisory services and the sharing of best practices in the region. The programme will concentrate on technical cooperation projects that could make a substantial contribution to development efforts.

15.5 In line with global priorities, and taking into account the diversity in levels of development of countries and areas of the Asia and Pacific region, the programme will focus especially on the concerns of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the region, particularly the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to accelerate their integration into the regional and global economies. Gender equality and mainstreaming and the rights and needs of marginalized social groups, especially the poor, women, youth, people with disabilities, older persons and people living with HIV/AIDS, will be promoted in the development of a caring society.

15.6 In the pursuit of its objectives, the programme will continue to collaborate with the Bretton Woods institutions, the Asian Development Bank and the subregional organizations. The programme will also promote close cooperation and coordination with the other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in undertaking regional activities through the regional coordination meeting and its thematic working groups.

Subprogramme 1
Poverty and development

Objective

15.7 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of ESCAP members and associate members to identify and analyse opportunities and constraints for poverty eradication and to design and implement policies and programmes to reduce poverty in accordance with the relevant Millennium Development Goals.

Strategy

15.8 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Development Research Policy Analysis Division, the Population and Rural and Urban Development Division and the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre, which will pursue the following strategy:

(a) Conduct multidisciplinary research on pro-poor policies and strategies, including in the nexus between poverty, population and the environment and economic growth, with a special focus on the larger socio-economic and institutional aspects of poverty eradication; and monitor global and regional economic trends and issues that have an impact on poverty;

(b) Identify, analyse, document and disseminate best practices in poverty eradication in both urban and rural areas, test those practices through pilot projects and advise the members and associate members in the region on and improve their capacity for the adaptation and replication of those practices;

(c) Work with regional networks of institutions and organizations concerned with poverty eradication and establish regional poverty eradication forums where stakeholders discuss and review pro-poor policies and practices and share experiences.

15.9 In pursuing this strategy, ESCAP will focus on economic prospects and issues related to poverty levels, particularly as a thrust in the annual *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific*, as well as strengthening the economic and social condition of the poor, enhancing their participation in decision-making, promoting information and communication technology for poverty eradication, securing sustainable access of the poor to natural resources and reducing the impact of natural disasters on the poor. ESCAP will give special attention to reducing poverty, especially in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the region, taking into account particularly the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. The Millennium Development Goals pertaining to improving the lives of slum-dwellers will also be addressed. The subprogramme will be guided by the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as the Monterrey Consensus adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development and the relevant provisions of the Declaration and Havana Programme of Action adopted by the South Summit of the Group of 77 held at Havana from 10 to 14 April 2000.

Expected accomplishments

15.10 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) enhanced analytical, policy and operational capabilities of ESCAP as regards poverty levels and effective poverty eradication policies and programmes in the region; (b) increased capacity of ESCAP members and associate members to design and implement pro-poor economic growth policies and programmes and best practices in the area of poverty eradication; and (c) facilitating enhanced regional cooperation among ESCAP members and associate members to support national poverty eradication efforts.

Indicators of achievement

15.11 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) satisfaction of Member States on the usefulness of the role played by ESCAP as a think tank with a thorough understanding of poverty levels and effective poverty eradication policies and programmes in the region; (b) the number of pro-poor policies and programmes designed by ESCAP members and associate members, inter alia in response to the relevant Millennium Development Goals; and (c) the number of pilot projects implemented, adopted and replicated in the region, on the basis of best practices in poverty eradication.

Subprogramme 2
Statistics

Objective

15.12 The objective is to improve the statistical capabilities of ESCAP members and associate members, with a special focus on strengthening their capacity to collate and utilize sectoral data, particularly relating to poverty, and measure progress towards mobilizing international, regional and national resources in achieving development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Strategy

15.13 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Statistics Division, which will pursue the following strategy:

(a) Contribute to the development of common methodologies and harmonized approaches for the inter-country comparison of poverty levels as well as for measuring and monitoring poverty;

(b) Contribute to improving the capacity of national statistical systems, particularly in priority areas determined by the members and associate members, for the purposes of informed planning, policy formulation, resource mobilization, decision-making and monitoring of progress. To this end, the use of improved methodology for data collection, processing and analysis and the greater utilization of statistics will be promoted;

(c) Collect and disseminate statistical data on the countries and areas of the region, taking into account national, regional and global demands; coordinate international requests to reduce the response burden on the members and associate members; and promote data-sharing through electronic technology. Special attention will be paid to improving the accessibility and international comparability of the collected data;

(d) Strengthen the involvement of the members and associate members of the region in the global statistical system. In line with the recommendations of the Statistical Commission, ESCAP will initiate and coordinate at the regional level the development, revision, testing and implementation of selected international statistical standards and, where necessary, their adaptation to meet the conditions and needs of its members and associate members;

(e) Enhance the role of information and communication technology in statistical offices and promote its application to assist the members and associate members in measuring the knowledge-based economy and managing globalization;

(f) Strengthen the network of regional statistical institutions that will provide the basic data for monitoring poverty eradication policies and strategies and other relevant Millennium Development Goals;

(g) Collect and disseminate statistical data on mobilizing international, regional and national resources for poverty eradication.

15.14 This strategy will be achieved through the organization of intergovernmental and expert group meetings; the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information on economic, social and environmental statistics and poverty indicators; the promotion of improved coordination of the statistical work in the region; and the provision of advisory services for capacity-building in the fields of statistics and poverty indicators. The provision of training and related materials will be undertaken in close collaboration with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, which is a subsidiary institution of ESCAP.

Expected accomplishments

15.15 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) significant improvements for most ESCAP members and associate members in the reliability and comparability of estimates of poverty incidence and poverty-related development indicators; (b) increased capacity, especially in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the region, taking into account particularly the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States to identify, collect, process, analyse, utilize and disseminate data needed for national economic and social development, including the capacity to support the analysis of gender issues; (c) improved coordination, collaboration in resource mobilization at the international, regional and national levels and sharing of information, increased use of common statistical standards in the region and improved availability of comparable statistical data on the countries and areas of the region; and (d) more systematic information technology planning by statistical offices and the adoption of coherent policies in this field.

Indicators of achievement

15.16 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) an increase in the number of members and associate members producing poverty statistics of reasonable quality; (b) the milestones achieved by members and associate members in implementing the 1993 System of National Accounts; (c) the number of participants, especially from least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, indicating that meetings and training by ESCAP made a significant contribution to their capacity to identify, collect, process, analyse, utilize and disseminate the data needed for national economic and social development, including statistics on resource mobilization and gender issues; (d) improved availability of comparable statistical data on countries and areas of the region; and (e) the number of members and associate members and national statistical services adopting information technology plans and strategies.

Subprogramme 3
Trade and investment

Objective

15.17 The objective of this subprogramme is to enhance the capacity of ESCAP members and associate members to integrate effectively into the world economy through sustained trade and investment.

Strategy

15.18 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the International Trade and Industry Division, which will pursue the following strategy:

(a) Focus on effective integration into the global and regional trading systems, trade efficiency and competitiveness, and investment promotion and enterprise development;

(b) Play a proactive role in promoting policy dialogues and operational activities including training, advisory services and regional and inter-subregional networking;

(c) Adapt innovative and pragmatic approaches to the capacity-building of both human resources and institutions of ESCAP members and associate members for their effective integration into international and regional economies, focusing on trade and investment;

(d) Support the networking of research and training institutions in the region.

This strategy will be pursued through close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Expected accomplishments

15.19 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) improved understanding by national policy makers of multilateral trade agreements and their implications, including the process of accession to WTO; (b) increased participation of developing members and associate members in regional trading agreements, in particular, the Bangkok Agreement; (c) enhanced knowledge of national policy makers in order to increase trade efficiency by reducing procedural and administrative barriers to trade and to simplify and harmonize trade documentation; (d) enhanced capacity, especially of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the region, particularly the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, in removing impediments related to investment attraction, facilitation and implementation measures; and (e) enhanced capacity of national institutions assisting small and medium-sized enterprises of developing-country members and associate members, and countries with economies in transition, especially the developing countries of the region, particularly the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to increase their export competitiveness.

Indicators of achievement

15.20 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) an increase in the number of multilateral agreements that better reflect the interests of developing country members and associate members; (b) an increase in the number of advisory services to members of the region for accession to WTO; (c) an increase in the number of advisory services to members of the region for new signatories to the Bangkok Agreement; (d) an increase in the number of advisory services, especially to the developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the region, particularly the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, in introducing new or modified legislation, regulations and/or policies with regard to investment attraction, facilitation and implementation measures; and (e) an increase in the number of small and medium-sized enterprises expressing satisfaction with the support they received from the ESCAP-assisted institutions of members and associate members, in particular the institutions in least developed, landlocked and island developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Subprogramme 4
Transport and tourism

Objective

15.21 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of ESCAP members and associate members to formulate and implement national regional and interregional transport policies and initiatives with a view to improving access to regional and global markets and to strengthen the role of tourism in economic and social development.

Strategy

15.22 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, which will pursue the following strategy:

(a) Coordinate and facilitate the development of regional and interregional transport linkages that will enhance the ability of ESCAP members and associate members to compete in regional and global markets;

(b) Play a proactive role in promoting the development of national and regional transport systems through international policy dialogues and operational activities as well as regional and inter-subregional networking;

(c) Use innovative and pragmatic approaches to strengthen institutional capacity at the national level to formulate and implement sustainable transport policies and planning, taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations;

(d) Promote sustainable tourism development by strengthening policy development capabilities and enhancing regional cooperation, especially the networking of tourism training institutions.

15.23 This strategy will be pursued through the implementation of the Seoul Declaration on Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific, adopted by the ESCAP Ministerial Conference on Infrastructure in November 2001, including the Regional Action Programme (2002-2006) of the New Delhi Action Plan on Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific (1997-2006), and the Plan of Action on Sustainable Tourism Development in the Asian and Pacific Region (1999-2005). The means to be used will include the organization of intergovernmental and expert group meetings; the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information on transport infrastructure, transport facilitation and tourism to enhance awareness of critical regional, interregional and global issues and sustainable strategies for development; the promotion of regional and interregional cooperation in addressing common issues and problems; and the development and delivery of training materials and the provision of advisory services for capacity-building in the areas of transport infrastructure, transport facilitation and tourism.

Expected accomplishments

15.24 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) expanded geographic coverage and capacity of the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway routes, the introduction and upgrading of standards for main transport infrastructure linkages and improved integration of transport networks to serve regional and global markets; (b) enhanced participation of stakeholders in the transport policy, planning and development processes, including economic, social and environmental considerations; (c) identification and removal of specific infrastructural, regulatory, procedural and documentary bottlenecks in the transport process inhibiting the seamless movement of goods, people and services; (d) strengthened capacity of tourism planners and institutions in promoting sustainable development of tourism; and (e) increased cooperation among tourism agencies and organizations and educational and training institutes in the region.

Indicators of achievement

15.25 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the formulation of an intergovernmental agreement on the Asian Highway and the number of members and associate members acceding to that agreement; the operationalization of container block trains along selected corridors within the Trans-Asian Railway system; and plans to develop intermodal logistics centres; (b) the number of agencies in ESCAP member and associate member countries taking follow-up action to facilitate the participation of stakeholders in the transport process; (c) policies and measures introduced by members and associate members following ESCAP recommendations for the removal of physical and non-physical bottlenecks in the transport process; (d) the enumeration of follow-up actions taken by members and associate members on the recommendations of ESCAP in relation to policy formulation and planning in the tourism sector; and (e) the number of cooperative arrangements developed and implemented by members and associate members participating in the Network of Asia-Pacific Education and Training Institutes in Tourism.

Subprogramme 5
Environment and sustainable development

Objective

15.26 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacity of ESCAP members and associate members to design and implement environmental and sustainable development policies and strategies that would enable them while minimizing the adverse impacts of globalization to maximize the benefits of globalization.

Strategy

15.27 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Environment and Natural Resources Development Division, which will pursue the following strategy:

(a) Play a proactive role in promoting policy dialogues that integrate environmental considerations into overall economic and social development plans, as well as in specific sectors, such as water and energy resources;

(b) Undertake regular monitoring and reporting of environmental trends and of the implementation of global environmental agreements at the regional level;

(c) Use innovative and pragmatic approaches to capacity-building of both human resources and institutions of ESCAP members and associate members in the area of sustainable development, focusing on the environmental impact of globalization and liberalization;

(d) Promote wider participation of all stakeholders in the decision-making process and in the implementation of policies and decisions related to sustainable development;

(e) Support regional and subregional environmental cooperation through the strengthening of networks.

15.28 This strategy will be pursued through the implementation of the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, 2001-2005, and the seven initiatives contained in the Phnom Penh Regional Platform on Sustainable Development for Asia and the Pacific, adopted by the High-level Regional Meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in November 2001. The means to be used will include the organization of intergovernmental and expert group meetings; the conduct of research and studies; the provision of training and advisory services; the exchange of experiences and replication of best practices; and close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme. The Millennium Development Goals pertaining to sustainable development and access to safe drinking water will also be addressed.

Expected accomplishments

15.29 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) improved national capability for the negotiation of and effective compliance with major multilateral environmental agreements; (b) strengthened national and local capacity in the monitoring and assessment of environmental and development trends; (c) enhanced national capacity to formulate and implement policies and plans for sustainable energy development; (d) improved national capability in renewable energy development and advanced fossil fuel technologies, where appropriate, and energy efficiency improvement and transboundary energy cooperation; (e) strengthened national capacity for strategic planning and management of water resources, improved access to safe drinking water and enhanced public awareness of water conservation; (f) increased participation of stakeholders in planning and implementing the replication of best practices in the management of the environment; and (g) increased national capacity to formulate and implement action plans for water-related natural disaster mitigation and preparedness.

Indicators of achievement

15.30 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of policies and measures introduced by members and associate members to implement, comply with and enforce multilateral environmental agreements; (b) the number of national and local assessment reports relating to environmental trends; (c) an increase in the number of members and associate members taking steps to incorporate strategic planning and management in their national energy policies and plans; (d) an increase, as appropriate, in the number of national renewable energy plans and advanced fossil fuel technologies plans introduced or improved, energy efficiency policies and measures introduced in energy-intensive establishment, and evidence of enhanced subregional energy cooperation; (e) an increase in the number of policies and measures adopted to enhance the strategic planning and management of water resources, including policies for improved access to safe drinking water, and an increase in the number of public awareness campaigns on water resources conservation; (f) feedback from Governments and civil society on the scope and level of participation of stakeholders in planning and implementing the replication of best practices in the management of the environment; and (g) an increase in the number of members and associate members that formulated and implemented national action plans for water-related natural disaster mitigation and preparedness.

Subprogramme 6
Information, communication and space technology

Objective

15.31 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of ESCAP members and associate members, especially the developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the region, particularly the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to create an enabling environment for the development, transfer and application of information, communication and space technology.

Strategy

15.32 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Technology Section of the International Trade and Industry Division and the Space Technology Applications Section of the Environment and Natural Resources Development Division, which will pursue the following strategy:

(a) Focus on the development of a legal and regulatory framework and competition policies related to investment and the provision of information, communication and space technology infrastructure and services;

(b) Support national efforts for the application of information and communication technology in various economic and social sectors, particularly for strengthening the competitiveness of products and services;

(c) Promote satellite-based information and communication technology applications, in particular integrated remote-sensing and satellite communications for remote and rural areas, distance education and sustainable development planning;

(d) Promote the use of information, communication and space technology applications, by, among other things, facilitating adaptation to local conditions or transfer of best practices.

15.33 This strategy will be pursued through the implementation of the Delhi Declaration on Space Technology Applications in Asia and the Pacific for Improved Quality of Life in the New Millennium and the Strategy and Action Plan on Space Technology Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific for the New Millennium. The strategy will also be pursued through the organization of intergovernmental and expert group meetings, the undertaking of research and studies, the implementation of operational activities, including training and pilot projects, the provision of advisory services and the provision of regional and inter-subregional networking, inter alia, through South-South cooperation.

Expected accomplishments

15.34 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) improved national information and communication technology policy and regulatory frameworks and strengthened institutional capacity to facilitate the national development of such technology; (b) enhanced regional cooperation in information and communication technology applications to support national efforts to strengthen the competitiveness of products and services; (c) enhanced regional cooperation in space technology applications to support national disaster management efforts; (d) enhanced regional cooperation in the application of information and space technologies to support national efforts to reduce poverty; and (e) enhanced national capacity to utilize information and space technologies for environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management.

Indicators of achievement

15.35 The indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of members and associate members receiving assistance from ESCAP and new initiatives taken by them in improving their information and communication technology policies and institutional framework; (b) the number of national information and communication technology training centres upgraded and activities related to technical cooperation among developing countries organized with the assistance of ESCAP; (c) the establishment of a regional cooperative mechanism on space technology applications to support national disaster management efforts; (d) the number of pilot projects on the application of information and space technologies implemented with the assistance of ESCAP to support national efforts to reduce poverty; and (e) an increase in the number of activities organized by ESCAP, particularly through technical cooperation among developing countries, utilizing information and space technologies for environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management.

Subprogramme 7
Social development, including emerging social issues

Objective

15.36 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of ESCAP members and associate members in the development and implementation of policies and programmes to address persistent and social development including emerging social issues in their evolving manifestations in order to enhance the productivity and quality of human resources. These issues include:

(a) Gender equality and mainstreaming and greater participation of marginalized social groups, especially the poor, women, youth, children, people with disabilities, older persons and people living with HIV/AIDS in the context of rapid socio-economic and demographic change;

(b) Health and development issues, particularly focusing on the socio-economic implications of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.

Strategy

15.37 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Social Development Division, which will pursue the following strategy:

(a) Advocate the prioritization of social development including emerging social issues in national policies and programmes as well as budgetary allocations;

(b) Promote multisectoral partnerships among national and local governments, United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, the private sector and civil society for more effective responses to address persistent and social development including emerging social issues;

(c) Strengthen national institutions to allow them to more effectively engage in social development planning as mentioned above, including those arising from changing population trends and dynamics;

(d) Document and promote the adaptation of good practices in addressing social development including emerging social issues in diverse policy and implementation environments;

(e) Strengthen the capability of national and local personnel in the planning and delivery of health and social services for socially marginalized groups;

(f) Strengthen the mainstreaming of the gender dimension, HIV/AIDS-related issues, disability concerns and ageing-related issues in national policies and programmes.

15.38 In pursuing the strategy, emphasis will be given to promoting regional cooperation towards fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals pertaining to the empowerment of women; combating the spread of HIV/AIDS and fighting drug abuse and transnational crime, including trafficking in human beings and focusing on youth. The subprogramme will also address issues related to the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons and the changing demographic dynamics, including the trend towards the ageing of the population and increased mobility. This will be achieved through close collaboration with governments and multi-stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society organizations and intergovernmental and expert group meetings, analysis and dissemination of data and information to enhance awareness of critical social issues and appropriate multisectoral responses and national capacity-building through the provision of training and advisory services.

Expected accomplishments

15.39 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) a higher priority accorded by national and local-level policy makers and programme managers to social development including emerging social issues as defined above; (b) enhanced capacity of national institutions to undertake policies to address social development including emerging social issues; (c) good practices in addressing social development including emerging social issues adapted by governments and civil society to diverse environments; (d) a greater ability of national and local personnel to plan and deliver more effective health and social services for socially marginalized groups; (e) the development and implementation of increased multisectoral programmes and projects by diverse national and local actors (e.g., Governments, United Nations system bodies and agencies and civil society actors, including representatives of socially marginalized groups) to address social development including emerging social issues; and (f) greater commitments by Governments to mainstream further the gender dimension, HIV/AIDS-related issues and disability concerns in national policies and programmes.

Indicators of achievement

15.40 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) an increase in the level of human and financial resources allocated at the national and local levels to address social development including emerging social issues as defined above; (b) the number of national institutions receiving ESCAP assistance in undertaking a policy analysis of social development including emerging social issues; (c) feedback from Governments and civil society on the relevance of the good practices disseminated by ESCAP for local and/or national adaptation; (d) the provision of further training and/or the planning of specific actions in applying the knowledge gained by national and local-level personnel who have participated in ESCAP training and policy seminars to improve the effectiveness of health and social services for the marginalized groups; (e) an increase in the number of joint activities among diverse national and local actors (i.e., Governments, United Nations system bodies and agencies and civil society actors, including representatives of marginalized groups) to address social development including emerging social issues; and (f) the number and nature of directives issued by Governments to support the mainstreaming of the gender dimension, HIV/AIDS-related issues and disability concerns in national policies and programmes.

Legislative mandates

Programme 15
Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

Subprogramme 1
Poverty and development

General Assembly resolutions

52/194	Role of microcredit in poverty eradication
53/181	Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/191	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy
55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/181	Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity
56/185	Business and development
56/198	Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
56/202	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
56/205	Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
56/227	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1999/55	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits
2000/5	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

52/6	Promotion of environmentally sound and healthy cities
55/2	Economic and financial monitoring and surveillance in the ESCAP region
56/1	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009

Subprogramme 2
Statistics

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/209	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/5	1993 System of National Accounts
1995/7	2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution

246 (XLII)	Statistical services in Asia and the Pacific

Subprogramme 3
Trade and investment

General Assembly resolutions

54/100	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/182	International trade and development
55/191	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy
56/76	Towards global partnerships
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/178	International trade and development
56/180	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
56/209	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Economic and Social Council resolution

2000/5	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

52/10	Revised Action Programme for Regional Economic Cooperation in Trade and Investment

56/1	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009
57/5	Integration of Asian and Pacific developing countries and economies in transition into the international trading system

Subprogramme 4
Transport and tourism

General Assembly resolutions

54/100	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/181	Transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours
55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/180	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
56/198	Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Economic and Social Council resolution

2000/5	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

48/11	Road and rail transport modes in relation to facilitation measures
52/9	Intra-Asia and Asia-Europe land bridges
55/1	Sustainable development of inland water transport in the Asian and Pacific region
56/1	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009

Subprogramme 5
Environment and sustainable development

General Assembly resolutions

S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/195	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
56/198	Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

53/3	Framework for the North-East Asian Subregional Programme of Environmental Cooperation
56/4	Promotion of a sustainable energy future for small island States
57/2	Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2000
57/6	Implementation of the Sustainable Energy Development Action Programme, Strategies and Implementation Modalities for the Asian and Pacific Region, 2001-2005, in support of the Bali Declaration on Asia-Pacific Perspectives on Energy and Sustainable Development

Subprogramme 6
Information, communication and space technology

General Assembly resolutions

54/67	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/183	World Summit on the Information Society
56/202	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Economic and Social Council resolution

2000/6	Regional cooperation on space applications for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

56/3	Regional cooperation on space applications for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific
57/4	Regional cooperation in information and communication technologies for development

Subprogramme 7
Social development, including emerging social issues

General Assembly resolutions

53/183	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
54/135	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/71	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/115	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century
56/117	Policies and programmes involving youth
56/131	Violence against women migrant workers
56/177	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
56/188	Women in development
56/189	Human resources development
56/228	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing
56/229	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Economic and Social Council resolution

2000/5	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

53/4	Elimination of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and youth in Asia and the Pacific
54/1	Strengthening regional support for persons with disabilities into the twenty-first century
54/2	Manila Declaration on Accelerated Implementation of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region

54/4	Mobilization of human and financial resources for further implementation of actions to achieve the population and development goals of the ESCAP region
55/4	Towards a society for all ages: Macau Declaration and Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and the Pacific
56/1	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009
56/2	Advancing human resources development in Asia and the Pacific
57/1	Regional call for action to fight the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in Asia and the Pacific
57/3	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

Programme 16
Economic development in Europe

Overall orientation

16.1 The overall orientation of the programme is to strengthen the economic relations of the member countries, among themselves and with other countries of the world, in order to improve the quality of life, increase the security of the people and ensure sustainable development. The principal mandates of the programme are provided in resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 55/2 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the outcome of the global events held recently, as well as resolutions of the Economic and Social Council. In its resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947, the Council established the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and assigned to it responsibilities for coordination and promotion of international economic cooperation in Europe. Further direction to the programme is provided in ECE resolutions and decisions, in particular, the Declaration on the Strengthening of Economic Cooperation in Europe and its annexed Plan of Action, both endorsed by the Council in its decision 1997/224. Any further guidance to the programme as an outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (August and September 2002), will be taken into account in implementing the work programme. Substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in ECE, supported by its secretariat.

16.2 The overall strategy of ECE is designed around nine interdependent and complementary subprogrammes. The strategy involves the development of economic data, studies and policy analysis, the negotiation of conventions, norms and guidelines, the promotion of dialogue and the exchange of information and experience. Thus, ECE expects to contribute to preventing the emergence of new dividing lines in Europe, taking advantage of its established role as the only pan-European/North American neutral forum for forging integrating tools in economic and technical areas where all Governments participate as full members and on an equal footing.

16.3 The integration efforts of countries with economies in transition into the European and global economies will remain a priority. Taking into account the evolving changes and needs of these countries, flexible forms of technical cooperation will be further developed in order to: (a) improve their capacity to implement legally binding instruments and other regional standards which they have adopted; (b) find an appropriate solution to transboundary problems that these countries face; and (c) promote their integration with the rest of the region, especially through trade and investment flows. In general, assistance will be given to countries and groups of countries, at their request, by the regional advisers and through the Coordinating Unit for Operational Activities. Attention will also be paid to developing cooperation between ECE and neighbouring non-ECE countries, in particular those in Asia and the Mediterranean region. Coordination would be improved with the secretariats of United Nations entities, the pan-European organizations (the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe), the European Community and other regional bodies active in the region, such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Regional perspectives would be introduced to the global-level debate on major economic issues, regional inputs would be contributed to United Nations global events and programmes, and the involvement of civil society and the private sector in the work of ECE would be strengthened.

16.4 Gender mainstreaming and business community involvement are cross-sectoral concerns that are integral parts of ECE strategic directions. The Plan of Action stipulates that mainstreaming the gender perspective and the involvement of the business community must permeate all ECE activities, and all principal subsidiary bodies will therefore take this into account when they prepare, adopt and implement their programmes of work.

Subprogramme 1
Environment

Objective

16.5 The objective is to reduce environmental loads throughout the region to levels that will not cause any significant harmful effects or compromise environmental conditions for future generations.

Strategy

16.6 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Environment and Human Settlements Division. The subprogramme will be implemented under the guidance of the Committee on Environmental Policy and, at the ministerial level, through the follow-up to the "Environment for Europe" Conference, to be held at Kiev in 2003, and the preparation for the Environment and Health Conference, to be held in Budapest in 2004. Activities will be aimed at strengthening institutional capacity in member countries, in part, through regional advisory services and the sharing of experiences among them, in different areas: reducing air pollution, safeguarding aquatic ecosystems, preventing and reducing water-related diseases, preventing the adverse effects of industrial accidents, promoting public access to environmental information and increasing public participation in environmental decision-making. Cross-sectoral cooperation, both across the environmental areas and between different sectors (environment, transport, health and energy), will be promoted through the provision of catalysing forums for the relevant intergovernmental bodies, including the governing bodies of regional conventions and protocols.

16.7 Policy direction for the ECE region will be provided through the review of environmental priorities, the promotion of policy instruments to prevent and reverse environmental degradation, and the integration of environmental considerations into sectoral policies. Assistance would be provided to more countries (non-members of OECD) in the region for the purpose of conducting a systematic and analytical examination of their performance in meeting domestic environmental policy objectives and relevant international commitments and in fostering environmental management and policies. Effective monitoring and improved implementation of and compliance with international legal instruments in the field of environment would be promoted. Furthermore, countries with economies in transition would, on request, be assisted in their reform processes to build and strengthen their capacity for environmental protection and sustainable development and in their efforts to be integrated into a pan-European legal and economic space.

Expected accomplishments

16.8 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the strengthened application of policy instruments for the protection of the environment in the concerned countries; (b) a greater awareness of environmental priorities; (c) the increased ability of economies in transition to implement ECE environmental conventions; (d) reviews of environmental performance in those countries; and (e) further integration of environmental concerns in policy formulation and implementation in different sectors.

Indicators of achievement

16.9 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of countries with economies in transition acceding to international environmental instruments; (b) the introduction of new laws and regulations for the protection of the environment in those countries; (c) a change in the number of countries undertaking environmental performance reviews; and (d) the implementation of environmental performance review recommendations by the countries concerned.

Subprogramme 2
Transport

Objective

16.10 The objective is to ensure the existence of an efficient and well-balanced transport system in the region, with a high level of quality, safety, environmental protection and energy conservation.

Strategy

16.11 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Transport Division. The subprogramme would be implemented through the activities of the Inland Transport Committee and its subsidiary bodies as well as the Economic and Social Council Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, which is serviced by the ECE secretariat. The follow-up to the midterm review of the Vienna Regional Ministerial Conference on Transport and the Environment and to the second High-level Meeting on Transport, Environment and Health, 2002, will be implemented. Activities will mainly centre on the organization of intergovernmental meetings, seminars and workshops and the preparation of documents and publications. Through these activities, a forum for Governments to exchange information and views on transport trends and policies in the region will be provided. Assistance will be provided to countries with economies in transition through regional advisory services and training workshops. Subregional cooperation projects will be carried out aiming at the coordinated development of transport infrastructure corridors and networks in central and eastern parts of Europe as well as in the member countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia.

16.12 Implementation of the subprogramme will involve the harmonization of national regulations concerning the various components and modes of transport, the facilitation of border crossings and the development of coherent international infrastructure networks for inland transport. To this end, a set of international agreements and conventions has been developed over the years under the auspices of ECE. Activities will include the updating and further developing of international legal instruments to meet demands from society for a higher level of efficiency, safety and environmental protection in transport and to keep up-to-date with economic and technological developments. This will relate to the various modes of inland transport (road, rail, inland water and combined transport), the various components of each mode (infrastructures, vehicles, operations), special cargoes (dangerous goods, perishable foodstuffs) and border procedures. Accession of ECE member countries, in particular those with economies in transition, to those legal instruments will be promoted. In addition, the capabilities of the Governments of those countries to implement the international legal instruments will be improved, and a more systematic monitoring of their implementation will be promoted.

Expected accomplishments

16.13 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) new and updated international legal instruments on transport; (b) an improved transport network in Europe, including the development and extension of pan-European corridors; (c) greater implementation of international legal instruments in the field of transport in countries with economies in transition; (d) improved capacity of those countries to develop their transport systems and infrastructures in line with international legal instruments; (e) harmonization of national regulations concerning the various components and modes of transport, the facilitation of border crossings and the development of coherent international infrastructure networks for inland transport; and (f) performance of the necessary administrative functions to maintain and update the Compendium of Candidate Regulations for Harmonization and the Registry for Global Regulations associated with the 1998 Agreement Concerning the Establishment of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts Which Can Be Fitted and/or Be Used on Wheeled Vehicles, to enable the Agreement to become fully operational.

Indicators of achievement

16.14 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of new agreements in the field of transport and amendments of existing ones; (b) an increased number of countries with economies in transition acceding to those instruments and their implementation; (c) the number of road and rail links newly built or upgraded; (d) the number of new and amended vehicle regulations; and (e) measures aimed at making border crossings easier and more effective for the transport of international goods.

Subprogramme 3
Statistics

Objective

16.15 The objective is to increase the level of coordination of international statistical work across the region and to achieve more effective use of national accounts and social indicators for the policy needs of countries with economies in transition through the timely presentation of statistics.

Strategy

16.16 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Statistical Division. The subprogramme will be implemented through: (a) the exchange of experiences among countries; (b) the collection of statistical data from member countries and the dissemination of those data through publications and databases; (c) the provision of assistance to countries with economies in transition through regional advisory services and workshops; (d) the maintenance of an integrated presentation of international statistical work in the region and the coordination of statistical activities of international institutions; (e) data sharing and joint data collection; (f) expert meetings on specific areas; and (g) joint development of statistical standards, methods and practices. Through these activities, the subprogramme will seek to provide an efficient and effective response to the priorities and needs of national statistical offices in the ECE region as defined in the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians.

16.17 The subprogramme will seek to improve coordination of the statistical work of all international agencies active in the ECE region. Furthermore, the particular circumstances and needs of economies in transition in the field of statistics will be addressed and, particularly in those countries, a more effective use of the System of National Accounts and social indicators for their policy needs will be promoted. Support will be given to the development and implementation of commonly agreed-upon statistical standards and concepts for use in international statistics to allow true comparisons to be made between countries and to promote their usage so that policy makers can be provided with the internationally comparable data they need. Implementation of the subprogramme will ensure that essential macroeconomic statistics on the ECE region are collected, processed and made available in a timely manner to users in the ECE member States, the ECE secretariat and other international organizations.

Expected accomplishments

16.18 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) increased understanding by economies in transition of statistical methods and standards relevant to market economies; (b) exchange of experiences and progress in methodological work in priority areas determined by national statistical offices; (c) better coordination among international organizations in the field of statistics; (d) a reduction in response burden and an overlap in statistical work; and (e) dissemination of data concerning the socio-economic situations of ECE countries.

Indicators of achievement

16.19 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) national statistical offices finding the activities under the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians useful and relevant; (b) a reduction in the duplication of data requests from international organizations to concerned countries; (c) an increase in the complementarity of the work programmes of international organizations; (d) the number of meetings organized jointly by ECE and other intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies; (e) countries with economies in transition expressing satisfaction with the technical cooperation provided; and (f) users of publications expressing appreciation for data on ECE countries.

Subprogramme 4
Economic analysis

Objective

16.20 The objective is to increase the contribution of ECE to economic integration and mutual understanding among countries of the ECE region on complex economic problems and policies.

Strategy

16.21 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Economic Analysis Division. The subprogramme will seek to provide an international perspective for national economic policy makers and, when appropriate, facilitate the convergence of their policies. The *Economic Survey of Europe* will be used as a medium for producing the analysis of economic developments and problems in the ECE region and will focus on developments in the region in the past and coming year. The *Survey* will place special emphasis on the economies in transition, including their relations with other countries of the region and the rest of the world, and provide a regular analysis of macroeconomic developments in those countries. In addition, it is intended to continue the focus on structural change and institutional problems, as well as the issues addressed at the ECE Spring Seminar.

16.22 The Spring Seminar will provide the forum for policy debates on major and topical economic issues among senior economists from the government, academic and business sectors and from other international organizations. The population-related activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, other international organizations and national institutions. Contributions will be made to the continued implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the documents adopted at the midterm review at both the regional and global levels. Analyses and gender research will be carried out on children, adolescents, working-age persons and persons in old age, using data from the population and housing censuses and household/family surveys. The secretariat will also ensure the follow-up to the ECE ministerial conference on population ageing, to take place in 2002 in Berlin, and contribute to the follow-up to the World Assembly on Ageing in 2002.

Expected accomplishments

16.23 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) analyses of economic developments and problems in the ECE region; (b) opportunities for economic discussion and policy debates between Governments, academics, United Nations and other organizations, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations; and (c) improved national capacity in the formulation and implementation of key national population policies and programmes in countries with economies in transition.

Indicators of achievement

16.24 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) demand for ECE economic analyses; (b) positive results of readership surveys; (c) satisfied participants at economic discussion and policy debates organized by ECE; (d) countries indicating satisfaction with training events and advisory missions on population policies; and (e) demand for population-related analyses.

Subprogramme 5
Sustainable energy

Objective

16.25 The objective is to aid ECE countries in overcoming two fundamental challenges in the field of energy: (a) the transition to a more sustainable development path for the production and use of energy; and (b) the fuller integration of the energy economies and energy infrastructure of countries in the region.

Strategy

16.26 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Sustainable Energy Division. The subprogramme will continue to emphasize the development and implementation of sustainable energy policies and strategies; the enhancement of energy efficiency; the efficient production, transport and use of natural gas; the implementation of environmentally sound coal mining and use technologies; and the further increase in electric power interconnections. In addition, increased emphasis will be given to the sustainable use of petroleum products, namely in respect to transport and the environment, as well as to enhancing the use of new and renewable sources of energy. Regional conclusions, proposals and recommendations on sustainable energy adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 will be implemented. In the light of the outcome of the Summit and the Environment Ministers Conference in 2003 under the Environment for Europe process, related activities will reflect a revised programme of work, focused on the development of sustainable energy policies and strategies at the national and intergovernmental levels.

16.27 Fuller integration of the energy economies of ECE countries will be encouraged through the development and implementation of norms, standards and classification systems and the convergence and harmonization of legislation, policies and practices. Energy transport interconnections would be supported, both at the subregional and regional levels, particularly in electricity and gas. Technical cooperation will be provided to countries with economies in transition for introducing market-oriented energy policies and structures with a view to promoting the integration of their energy economies with those of other countries in the ECE region. Specific technical cooperation programmes will be developed and implemented in those countries in order to strengthen institutional capacity in the areas of energy policy, energy efficiency, natural gas, clean coal technologies and new and renewable energy sources.

Expected accomplishments

16.28 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) greater understanding, development and implementation in ECE countries, particularly those with economies in transition, of energy policies, energy efficiency techniques, environmentally friendly practices and technologies related to the production and use of energy; and (b) increased harmonization of internationally agreed legislation and policies, including norms and standards.

Indicators of achievement

16.29 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) countries adopting market-oriented legislation and policies and/or norms and standards that are used by other countries in the ECE region; and (b) countries indicating that ECE studies, meetings, technical assistance and training sessions have contributed to the development of suitable energy policies.

Subprogramme 6
Trade development

Objective

16.30 The objective is to facilitate and develop the infrastructure for international trade, in terms of trade-related norms, standards, tools and policy recommendations; to reduce the main internal and external obstacles to trade and economic cooperation in the ECE region and to further the integration of countries with economies in transition into the global economy.

Strategy

16.31 Within ECE, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Trade Development and Timber Division. The subprogramme will be implemented through the exchange of experiences gained by both developed market economies and transition economies leading to the development of policy guidelines and recommendations in different areas. These areas include cross-border trade, transit trade operations, trade promotion and financing techniques and the implications of globalization and regional trading arrangements for foreign trade and foreign direct investment in the region. Coverage will be given to legislation and administrative procedures in conformity with relevant provisions of the World Trade Organization, the European Union and other relevant bodies. Standards and recommendations will be developed for agricultural produce and will be disseminated to ECE member countries and their trading partners, as well as to other users. Capacity-building activities (seminars, workshops and advisory services) will be carried out for institutions dealing with trade.

16.32 Through these activities, the subprogramme will facilitate the decision-making of policy makers and economic actors, in particular in countries with economies in transition, on the promotion and development of trade. Simple, transparent and effective processes will be developed for the exchange of products and services by business, trade and administrative organizations in order to accelerate the growth, scope and benefits of world trade, in particular through recommendations and norms for trade facilitation and electronic business. Meetings of expert groups under the Centre for Facilitation of Procedures and Practices for Administration, Commerce and Transport will be used to develop recommendations and norms for trade facilitation and electronic business. A forum will be provided for member States, in particular those with economies in transition, for the coordination and harmonization of standardization policies affecting international trade, and to increase their awareness of developments in those fields. Greater efficiencies in trade-related areas and the development of well-functioning market economies will be promoted in all member States.

Expected accomplishments

16.33 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) agreement by member States on simpler and more effective trade practices and procedures; (b) an enhanced policy dialogue on the development of trade; (c) the adoption of new recommendations on trade facilitation and electronic business; and (d) new and updated international standards and recommendations on agricultural produce in accordance with WTO regulations.

Indicators of achievement

16.34 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of new and/or updated ECE trade facilitation recommendations accepted and implemented by countries; (b) strengthened participation of member States in terms of the number of participants and their level of authority in policy dialogue on issues related to development of trade; (c) the number of new recommendations on trade facilitation and electronic business adopted by countries with economies in transition of the region; (d) the number of agreed new or revised international standards and recommendations on agricultural produce; (e) the further development and maintenance of United Nations Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport standards; and (f) the number of ECE recommendations accepted and implemented by countries.

Subprogramme 7
Timber

Objective

16.35 The objective is to achieve forest management in the countries of the region that is truly sustainable from the economic, social and environmental point of view, from the individual forest unit to the national level and above, and to ensure appropriate measurement of that progress.

Strategy

16.36 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Timber Section of the Trade Division. The subprogramme will continue to follow a holistic, sector-wide approach and to maintain close partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (European Forestry Commission, which has a work programme integrated with that of the ECE Timber Committee), and the International Labour Organization (ILO). At the international level, the interaction of trade and environmental issues and the need for internationally comparable data would be of particular importance. The subprogramme will be implemented through the collection and publication of statistics and through the analysis of the situation and trends as regards the forest resource in the region and markets for forest products. Through the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, the scope and quality of the information available on the sector will be improved, and analyses will be made on the long-term outlook for the sector as a whole, focusing on policy-relevant issues. Meetings and workshops will also be organized for the sharing of information and experience, in particular on sustainable forest management through the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training. Assistance programmes will be monitored to ensure that they correspond to the needs and priorities of recipient countries.

16.37 Sustainable management of the forest and timber sector in the ECE region will be monitored and analysed, and Governments will be provided with the information they need to take decisions and formulate policy at the national, regional and global levels. Activities will include the implementation of the programme of work of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (currently under negotiation) in areas where ECE has a comparative advantage, in particular regarding indicators of sustainable forest management. Further, ECE will participate as requested in any activities on forests that may be decided by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session. The exchange of information and experience on sustainable forest management will be facilitated between Governments, researchers and practitioners.

Expected accomplishments

16.38 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) improved availability of statistical information and analyses on the forest and forest products sector; (b) improved knowledge of the forest resource; and (c) increased exchange of experience on various issues of the forest sector.

Indicators of achievement

16.39 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of publications and analytical studies produced; (b) the satisfaction of users of information and analyses as measured by user surveys; and (c) a positive evaluation by participants in seminars and workshops in terms of exchange of experience.

Subprogramme 8
Human settlements

Objective

16.40 The objective is to improve the quality of life in human settlements, to facilitate social cohesion and security and to strengthen the capacity-building process in countries with economies in transition.

Strategy

16.41 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Environment and Human Settlements Division. The subprogramme will be implemented through the development and practical implementation of integrated strategies in housing policy, land administration, urban renewal and sustainable human settlements on the basis of best practices and case studies. Activities will include the preparation of analytical studies and guidelines on housing policies and urban environmental performance; the dissemination of best practices; the compilation and publication of housing and building statistics for the ECE region; the organization of seminars and workshops; and the provision of expert assistance to individual ECE countries. The Committee on Human Settlements will contribute to implementation of the Habitat Agenda and Agenda 21 in the ECE region. In addition, input will be provided to the Commission on Sustainable Development and to the special session of the General Assembly on human settlements. The ECE Strategy for Sustainable Quality of Life in Human Settlements in the Twenty-First Century will be implemented as adopted at a ministerial meeting, in conjunction with the sixty-first session of the Committee on Human Settlements held in September 2000.

16.42 The development of reforms in the housing sector will be promoted by providing the necessary legal, financial, administrative and organizational conditions in countries with economies in transition, involving local authorities and the private sector, in order for affordable housing to be obtainable by all. Cadastre and land registration systems will be promoted to ensure security of ownership in land, investments and other private and public rights in real estate and to assist countries in spatial planning and environmental management through the establishment and modernization of land administration systems. Sustainable consumption initiatives will also be promoted at the local level by raising public awareness about the environmental impact of individual consumption, introducing incentive measures and encouraging close cooperation and partnerships between central Government, local and regional authorities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. The implementation of human settlements policies aimed at sustainable development will be enhanced through the monitoring of achievements and the sharing of good practices. Furthermore, democratic governance throughout the region will be promoted by encouraging public participation in the decision-making process, strengthening the capabilities of local authorities and non-governmental organizations, providing a framework for the constructive participation of the private sector and defining a new role for the central Government.

Expected accomplishments

16.43 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) broad implementation of ECE policy guidelines and recommendations on reforms in the housing sector and in human settlement policies; (b) further development of land registration and cadastre systems; (c) strengthened capabilities of local authorities and a strengthened role for the central Government in these areas; and (d) exchange of experience among cities and countries of the region on sustainable urban development.

Indicators of achievement

16.44 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of recommendations on reforming the housing sector adopted by member countries; (b) the number of recommendations on improvements in land registration systems adopted by countries; and (c) the number of case studies and publications produced that propose appropriate human settlement policies and guidelines on the basis of an assessment of the situation of the urban sector in a number of cities and/or countries in the ECE region.

Subprogramme 9
Industrial restructuring and enterprise development

Objective

16.45 The objectives are to create an enabling environment for the formation and evolution of private enterprise and entrepreneurial activities, to increase the competitiveness of enterprises and to ensure the sustainability of industrial development in countries with economies in transition.

Strategy

16.46 Within ECE, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Industrial Restructuring and Enterprise Development Division. The subprogramme will be implemented through the exchange of experiences gained by developed market economies and economies in transition and through meetings of expert groups, resulting in the development of policy recommendations in different areas. These areas cover the facilitation of industrial restructuring and modernization, taking into account the socio-economic impact of industrial restructuring; the development of electronic business; the promotion of entrepreneurial activities, including entrepreneurship for women and youth; intellectual property and real estate markets; corporate management; enhancement of the competitiveness of local producers; and the development of quality assurance systems and their application by enterprises. Forums will be provided for member States, industrial business associations and representatives of the academic community for discussing industry and enterprise development issues in order to provide support for government policies and institutions and to ensure that the rules of the game are transparent, fully understood and complied with by all economic agents. Capacity-building activities (seminars, workshops, training the trainers, study tours and advisory services) will also be carried out, tailored to the needs of governmental structures and business networks involved in the regulation of industrial business activity.

16.47 Through these activities, the subprogramme will, with a particular focus on countries with economies in transition, facilitate the development of an institutional environment conducive to sustainable industrial and entrepreneurial activities and promote sound and socially responsible corporate management, technological innovation, efficient allocation and effective utilization of resources, and hence enhanced competitiveness of national producers.

Expected accomplishments

16.48 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) enhanced policy dialogue on industrial restructuring and modernization; (b) implementation in countries with economies in transition of ECE guidelines on best practices for promoting investment in public-private partnerships, land for development and innovation; (c) adoption of policies and measures by countries with economies in transition in favour of the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises; and (d) better knowledge of the electronic capacity of countries with economies in transition.

Indicators of achievement

16.49 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number and level of participants who are in a position to engage in policy dialogue on the issues addressed and to contribute to the implementation of policy conclusions resulting from this dialogue; (b) the number of countries with economies in transition expressing a commitment to initiate changes in their legislation and practices relating to investment in public-private partnerships, land for development and innovation; (c) the delivering of assistance to countries with economies in transition with a view to adopting policies and measures in support of the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises; and (d) identification of the needs of selected countries with economies in transition to improve their electronic capacity, as reflected in electronic readiness appraisal reports prepared by ECE.

Legislative mandates

Programme 16
Economic development in Europe

General Assembly resolutions

47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (subprogrammes 1 and 8)
49/106	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (subprogrammes 4, 5 and 6)
53/188	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly (subprogrammes 1 and 5)
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration

Economic and Social Council decision

1997/224	Declaration on the Strengthening of Economic Cooperation in Europe and Plan of Action (all subprogrammes)

Economic Commission for Europe decisions

B (50)	Diversification of forms and methods of the Commission's activities designed to assist countries of the region in transition to a market economy and their integration with the European and global economy (all subprogrammes)
A (52)	Endorsement of the Declaration on the Strengthening of Economic Cooperation in Europe and the Plan of Action (all subprogrammes)

Subprogramme 1
Environment

General Assembly resolutions

47/191	Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
49/113	Dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

Economic and Social Council resolution

1992/43	Strengthening the role of the regional commissions

Economic Commission for Europe decisions

E (44)	Charter on groundwater management
J (44)	Air pollution

C (45)	The Code of Conduct of Accidental Pollution of Transboundary Inland Waters
I (45)	Cooperation in the field of environmental protection and water resources and in the field of long-range transboundary air pollution
G (50)	Cooperation in the field of environment and sustainable development
ECE/AC.21/2001/3, annex	Decisions and recommendations adopted by the High-level Meeting on Transport, Environment and Health, endorsed by ECE at its fifty-sixth session (E/2001/37, para. 46)

Subprogramme 2
Transport

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1999/37	Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar
1999/62	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
1999/65	Reconfiguration of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Economic Commission for Europe decisions

D (49)	Economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
H (50)	Cooperation in the field of transport
ECE/AC.21/2001/3, annex	Decisions and recommendations adopted by the High-level Meeting on Transport, Environment and Health, endorsed by ECE at its fifty-sixth session (E/2001/37, para. 46)

Subprogramme 3
Statistics

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1989/3	International economic classifications
1993/5	1993 System of National Accounts
1995/7	2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme

Economic Commission for Europe decision

C (47)	The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the Region of the Economic Commission for Europe

Statistical Commission document

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 9* (E/1994/29-E/CN.3/1994/18), para. 59)

Subprogramme 4
Economic analysis

General Assembly resolutions

50/120	Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
50/124	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
50/161	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development
50/203	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action
54/24	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: A Society for All Ages
S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Economic Commission for Europe decisions

B (46)	Cooperation in the field of economic analysis and assistance to countries in transition
A (50)	The work of the Commission and its future activities

Subprogramme 5
Sustainable energy

General Assembly resolutions

48/165	Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership
48/190	Dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
49/111	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session

Economic and Social Council resolution

1991/86	Development and efficient use of energy resources

Economic Commission for Europe decision

I (50)	Cooperation in the field of energy

Subprogramme 6
Trade development

General Assembly resolution

50/95	International trade and development

Economic and Social Council resolution

1991/76	Promotion of interregional cooperation in the area of international trade facilitation

Economic Commission for Europe decision

C (49)	Promoting the expansion of trade for products from the countries in transition in international markets

Subprogramme 7
Timber

General Assembly resolution

54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly

Subprogramme 8
Human settlements

General Assembly resolution

51/177	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Subprogramme 9
Industrial restructuring and enterprise development

General Assembly resolution

50/95	International trade and development

Economic and Social Council resolution

1991/76	Promotion of interregional cooperation in the area of international trade facilitation

Economic Commission for Europe decision

C (49)	Promoting the expansion of trade for products from the countries in transition in international markets

Programme 17

Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Overall orientation

17.1 The overall purpose of this programme is to promote the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean through interactive cooperation with Member States in a comprehensive analysis of the development process and in providing the relevant operational services.

17.2 The mandate for the programme, which falls within the purview of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), by which the Council established the Commission and entrusted it, inter alia, with initiating and participating in measures for raising the level of economic activity in Latin America and the Caribbean; maintaining and strengthening economic relations among the countries of the region and between them and other countries; making or sponsoring such research and studies as the Commission deemed appropriate; and undertaking or sponsoring the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information on regional development issues, trends and policies. The mandate has been set forth in greater detail in various resolutions adopted subsequently by the General Assembly, the Council and the Commission.

17.3 The Commission's overall strategy for achieving the objectives of the programme is structured around 12 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes. It is based on the proposal for changing production patterns with social equity for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted by ECLAC in its resolution 519 (XXIV). The Monterrey Consensus, as adopted by the General Assembly, will also be regarded as a guideline to implement activities related to the programme of work of ECLAC. It also takes into account the relevant provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, especially those related to poverty reduction, including gender mainstreaming; sustainable development; international cooperation to solve social, cultural and humanitarian issues; transparency of monetary, financial and trade systems at the national and international levels; and furtherance of the special needs of small island developing States. The strategy will be implemented through an integrated approach. This approach is reflected in each of the subprogrammes at two levels: the goal of social equity, which emerges in its various dimensions in all subprogrammes; and, notwithstanding the effective specialization of each, emphasis on the strong links between the subprogrammes. Gender mainstreaming, consideration of environmental sustainability, institution-building and improvement of public regulation are priority aspects of such interrelationships. The strategy places special emphasis, in terms of analytical work, on the design of public policy and on facilitating its practical implementation through operational services in the areas of specialized information, technical assistance and training and by fostering cooperation at the regional and international levels.

17.4 Expected accomplishments by the end of the plan period would include:

(a) Increased effectiveness and efficiency of ECLAC in the systematization of information, technical assistance, the monitoring of relevant regional developments, action-oriented research and interaction with various government bodies;

(b) An analysis of development-related issues from a regional perspective, with special emphasis on new trends and their effects on the performance of Latin America and the Caribbean, using an integrated approach, and a comparative analysis of national experiences;

(c) A stronger role in communicating the region's concerns and interests in world forums and highlighting in regional forums the issues that attract world attention;

(d) Increased technical cooperation between developing countries and collaboration in subregional, regional and hemispheric integration schemes;

(e) The generation of new information that supports bilateral and multilateral cooperation, particularly in the areas of trade linkages, transport, common standards, productive and technological development, the efficient use of water and energy, environmental sustainability and gender mainstreaming;

(f) Wider dissemination of ECLAC outputs, modernized channels of communication and use of more effective mechanisms for targeting various user groups.

Subprogramme 1
Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation

Objective

17.5 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase Member States' awareness of the challenges and opportunities for strengthening their linkages with the global economy as well as to further the development of agreements in the region and to promote the harmonization of and convergence between existing agreements.

Strategy

17.6 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the International Trade and Development Finance Division, which will monitor and assess the most significant economic developments challenging countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in an increasingly globalized world. This implies improving, quantitatively and qualitatively, their share of trade, foreign direct investment and technology flows, enhancing their capacity to exploit new opportunities, analysing the implications of such changes for the region and identifying appropriate measures for confronting adverse situations. To this end, data systematization and analytical and technical assistance activities will be organized to enhance national and regional discussions on appropriate policies for promoting competitiveness. A comparison of national experiences in export promotion within and outside of the region, with a view to formulating policy recommendations on the issue, will also be made. In addition, the subprogramme will monitor, assess and report to Member States current developments on international trade rules negotiated under the auspices of the World Trade Organization as part of the ongoing Millennium Round and on negotiations between countries and groups of countries in the region, those of the European Union and those in the Asia and Pacific region.

17.7 Analytical and operational support will be provided to: (a) Member States and relevant subregional organizations through the preparation and dissemination of documents and technical reports that will foster the exchange of experiences and promote technical discussions through panels and expert group meetings; the formulation and execution of technical cooperation projects geared to the specific needs of Member States in key areas such as macroeconomic coordination, the integration of physical infrastructure and the harmonization of domestic regulations, in particular those relating to social protection and factor (including labour) mobility; and the execution of technical assistance missions; and (b) the international community in its efforts to enhance early warning response capabilities for dealing with the emergence and spread of financial crises and to reform the global financial architecture.

Expected accomplishments

17.8 The expected accomplishments would include: (a) stronger institutional capacity in the public and private sectors of national economies in the Latin America and Caribbean region; (b) the development and consolidation of new forms of international integration for the region in the context of the parallel advancement of globalization and open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean; (c) the beneficial effects of up-to-date information and knowledge produced and disseminated by ECLAC on human resources training; (d) stronger institutions that participate in decision-making, implement activities and generate concrete progress in subregional, regional and hemispheric integration; and (e) an impetus to the gradual improvement, harmonization and convergence of the numerous integration schemes.

Indicators of achievement

17.9 The indicators of achievement would be: (a) the number of policies adopted for boosting competitiveness and growth that make use of, among other things, the Commission's analytical inputs, proposals and technical cooperation; (b) the consolidation of new patterns of specialization following meetings set up by ECLAC; (c) the increased use of specialized information generated and disseminated by the Commission as a basis for negotiating processes; (d) the expression of satisfaction by Member States and the echoes noted in specialist literature in the region and beyond of the secretariat's work in specific subject areas; (e) the effectiveness of the technical cooperation provided by the secretariat; and (f) the number of users accessing relevant documentation and reports on the Commission's web site.

Subprogramme 2
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development

Objective

17.10 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Member States in the design and implementation of new institutional mechanisms, regulatory frameworks and policy instruments affecting the different meso- and microeconomic behaviour of economic agents and productive sectors with a view to raising production growth rates and narrowing the productivity gap in relation to the developed countries.

Strategy

17.11 Substantive responsibility for the execution of this subprogramme rests with the Division of Production, Productivity and Management. The strategy to be followed will include the provision of support to Member States through the processing and analysis of specialized information and the dissemination of the Commission's analytical results and proposals on restructuring in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors, as well as through technical cooperation. Special attention will be paid to industrial competitiveness policies, including export promotion, the strengthening of national technological innovation systems, training and the development of natural resource-based production clusters; to agricultural development and foreign direct investment policies; and to analysing the behavioural differences between individual economic agents, such as transnational corporations, large local conglomerates and small and medium-sized enterprises, or between different production activities in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors.

Expected accomplishments

17.12 The expected accomplishments would include facilitation of policy-making or policy-review processes in the context of productive restructuring and in the design and implementation of new institutional mechanisms and the design or revision of regulatory frameworks and policy instruments with a view to increasing production growth rates and reducing productivity lags in comparison with the developed countries.

Indicators of achievement

17.13 The indicators of achievement are expected to be the satisfaction expressed by member countries with the timeliness and quality of documents and technical reports distributed by the Commission, the outcome of operational activities determined through such means as surveys and an increase in the readership of the Commission's documents and technical reports, whether in print or on the Internet.

Subprogramme 3
Macroeconomic policies and growth

Objective

17.14 The objective of this subprogramme is to follow up on the evolution of the region's macroeconomic performance with a view to furthering the harmonization of macroeconomic policies and strengthening the new strategies adopted by Member States for achieving sustainable long-term growth.

Strategy

17.15 Substantive responsibility for the execution of this subprogramme rests with the Economic Development Division. The strategy will be to continue systematic monitoring of macroeconomic trends with a view to contributing to a fuller understanding of problems and to identifying policy options for overcoming them. The increasing globalization of economies makes it imperative to continue to assist countries in this regard. The Commission's rapid response capability in terms of policy analysis and formulation of proposals on emerging macroeconomic issues will be strengthened. The exchange of experiences and technical discussions will be facilitated through panels and meetings of experts. The results of research will be discussed and operational activities will be promoted. Activities may include technical cooperation projects, consultancy missions and training activities.

17.16 A comparative analysis of the lessons learned in other regions — whether positive or negative for Latin America and the Caribbean — on harmonizing macroeconomic policies will be carried out. Special attention will be paid to tax policies, fiscal spending, monetary and foreign exchange policies and policies for liability management, to the compatibility between economic policy (fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies) and the structural reforms that are being implemented in the region and the new types of external constraints that could result from financial globalization; to helping Member States to formulate international and regional strategies to solve the problems stemming from external indebtedness; and to supporting the design and implementation of policies to strengthen domestic capacity to generate financial resources for investment, establishing appropriate institutions and instruments for channelling such resources into capital accumulation and facilitating the acceleration of the accumulation process. Key macroeconomic fundamentals on which sustainable economic growth depends will be monitored and analysed. Investment, investment financing and policies for overcoming external constraints will be studied. Methods of ensuring that the benefits of economic development are extended to wider population groups will be developed, and the need for policies that increase social equity will be stressed. Analyses of labour markets will also be carried out.

Expected accomplishments

17.17 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) goal-setting (and the introduction of any adjustments considered necessary) by Governments with respect to their policies and economic performance; (b) the harmonization of macroeconomic policies in the context of the move towards regional integration; (c) strengthened technical cooperation at the regional level as a result of the exchange of national experiences and lessons learned; (d) an increase in the capacity to design macroeconomic policies that are more consistent with objectives for long-term growth; and (e) a fuller understanding of labour markets and their effects on social equity and, consequently, strengthened capacity for policy-making or for reshaping existing policies in a manner more consistent with the goal of social equity.

Indicators of achievement

17.18 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the degree of satisfaction expressed by member countries, as measured through surveys, with the information placed at their disposal by the Commission and with the technical cooperation provided; and (b) with respect to the Commission's documents and technical reports, whether in print or on the Internet, on such topics as the prerequisites for sustainable long-term growth and the harmonization of macroeconomic developments in the region, the level of readership, their impact in the press, reviews in specialist literature and the opinion of eminent experts in the field.

Subprogramme 4
Social development and equity

Objective

17.19 The objective of this subprogramme is to accelerate the alleviation of poverty and the attainment of social equity by Member States in the region by strengthening their capacity to design and implement appropriate social policies, programmes and projects.

Strategy

17.20 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Social Development Division. The strategy will be to increase the capacity of countries of the region by analysing their experiences to determine which instruments have been successful and to study the principal problems encountered. In the context of an international integrated approach to the problems of drugs, countries will be assisted in updating diagnostic analyses of social conditions, particularly as regards identifying and monitoring situations of poverty, and in analysing the relationship between employment, income distribution and education. The economic and social effects of the production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs will be analysed. International and regional cooperation and national policies for the prevention and control of those activities will also be analysed, together with alternative and non-discriminatory development programmes for coping with the consequences of the problems.

17.21 As part of the strategy, methodological inputs will be provided through the development of new criteria for measuring efficiency in the use of resources and effectiveness in the execution of social policies, programmes and projects. An attempt will be made to strengthen social institutions and evaluate results, with special attention paid to factors and situations that affect vulnerable groups. Stronger interaction between this and other subprogrammes will be promoted to identify and analyse factors that enhance equity and social integration. In the context of social development and equity, special emphasis will be given to consolidating the approach to development based on human rights and the promotion of peace and democracy. Policy proposals will be developed on the basis of this integrated approach. This strategy requires a mix of policy-making activities involving analysis, methodology, assessment and formulation of proposals together with relevant technical cooperation activities. Support will be provided to countries in the review, design and implementation of new or additional policies, mechanisms and instruments, as appropriate. The mix of policy-making activities will include technical cooperation, consultancy missions and training in methodologies and assessment. In addition, the strategy will facilitate follow-up of studies and strengthen coordinated action by the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations in the areas of production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs. Policies, programmes and projects aimed at overcoming poverty will be facilitated by systematizing and analysing crucial information, preparing diagnostic analyses and developing methodologies.

Expected accomplishments

17.22 The expected accomplishments would include: (a) strengthened capacity of countries to design and implement policies that target the most underprivileged sectors so as to increase the quality of human capital and foster social equity and reduce poverty in particular with a focus on reducing gender inequality, in this regard; (b) strengthened international and regional cooperation and increased capacity of national social institutions to analyse and share their experiences in managing social policies, programmes and projects and to incorporate any necessary adjustments; (c) facilitation of the appropriate design and review of policies, programmes and projects aimed at overcoming poverty; (d) increased coordination among national and regional actors engaged in the prevention of drug consumption and the control of drug trafficking and improved efficiency of programmes in terms of targeting, selectivity and impact; (e) strengthened capacity of Member States of the region to manage and mitigate the adverse social impacts of structural adjustment measures as well as the challenges of globalization problems to their economies; and (f) improved analytical capacity to mainstream gender concerns in social policy and programming.

Indicators of achievement

17.23 The indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of countries receiving analytical inputs, policy recommendations and technical cooperation from the Commission that undertake the revision and/or reform of their social policies in a manner consistent with ECLAC recommendations and proposals in the field; (b) increased sharing of best practices and lessons learned with the assistance of ECLAC regarding the design and implementation of social policies, programmes and projects among Member States; (c) an increase in the capacity of Governments to adapt policies and guidelines aimed at overcoming poverty to changing circumstances; (d) the degree of satisfaction expressed by member countries with the usefulness of inter-agency and expert forums organized and/or serviced by the Commission intended to facilitate programme coordination in the prevention of drug consumption; (e) an increase in the number of countries using the analytical inputs, policy proposals and technical cooperation services provided by the Commission on the prevention of drug consumption and the control of drug trafficking for policy purposes; and (f) increased inclusion of gender issues in social policies and programming.

Subprogramme 5
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development

Objective

17.24 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase awareness of gender issues and to promote gender mainstreaming in regional development, including within all ECLAC programmes and projects.

Strategy

17.25 Substantive responsibility for the execution of this subprogramme rests with the Women and Development Unit in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission. The strategy will be pursued by promoting the consolidation and strengthening of the institutional mechanism in the region for reducing the gender gap in various spheres of development. The region's capacity for research and development related to gender issues and for using a core set of gender indicators for public policy formulation and implementation will be strengthened. Countries will be assisted in analysing priority issues for gender equity and for mainstreaming the gender perspective in all relevant activities.

17.26 In addition, the activities of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and of the presiding officers of the Conference will be maintained and strengthened. Efforts within ECLAC to mainstream the gender perspective into all of its programmes and projects will be strengthened. Information and substantive and methodological training will be provided to government offices for the advancement of women to enable them to strengthen their institutional capacities and to carry out the work of intersectoral coordination. The Commission's role as focal point for inter-agency coordination of gender equality activities carried out by bodies within the United Nations system in the region will be promoted. Studies and research will be expanded, including further study of new information generated.

Expected accomplishments

17.27 The expected accomplishments would include: (a) strengthened and consolidated national and regional institutions intended to reduce the gender gap in various spheres of development; and (b) increased and systematic incorporation of the gender perspective into national sectoral institutions as well as into the ECLAC work programme.

Indicators of achievement

17.28 The indicators of achievement would be: (a) increased use of up-to-date analysis and gender-sensitive indicators, methodologies and information developed and provided by the Commission to support national and regional institutions regarding priority issues; (b) an increase in the number of ECLAC subprogrammes and extrabudgetary projects which, by the end of the period, have systematically incorporated the gender perspective into their principal ongoing activities; (c) mainstreaming gender issues in public policy formulation and implementation in the relevant economic and social sectors; (d) increased sharing of experiences and lessons learned in relation to the implementation of the regional programme; (e) the number of countries receiving conceptual inputs and technical cooperation from ECLAC that report by the end of the period of the medium-term plan favourable trends in the implementation of the agreements and goals of the Beijing Platform for Action; and (f) the number of countries in the region using the agreed core set of gender indicators in their national reports to be presented for the ten-year benchmark of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 2005.

Subprogramme 6
Population and development

Objective

17.29 The objective is to assist member States: (a) in strengthening their technical capacity for monitoring population trends for use in social programming, in particular to assess socio-demographic factors that tend to generate disadvantages and other forms of social vulnerability; and (b) in monitoring and implementing the agreements and goals of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development.

Strategy

17.30 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Population Division. In pursuit of the objective, the Division will promote the agreements and goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development as well as the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, coordinate interaction and exchange experiences in monitoring their status and make contributions by generating up-to-date specialized information on the interrelationship between population and development for use in the adoption of appropriate social and economic policies and decisions. The strategy also includes: (a) systematizing and analysing data, preparing diagnostic analyses and developing proposals for facilitating the formulation of important operational activities and policies that foster regional cooperation, including the promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries; (b) fostering and improving social equity to protect historically disadvantaged groups and those segments of the population most affected by economic and social restructuring; and (c) exchanging data, experiences and relevant national procedures among countries in the region concurrently, placing at their disposal the Commission's capacity for analytical study and for drafting proposals aimed at improving policy-making in the field of demographics.

17.31 The subprogramme will also seek to monitor on an ongoing basis fertility, mortality, age structure, internal migration and other trends, as well as patterns of territorial distribution of the population in the region in response to the concerns of policy makers. In addition, the subprogramme will facilitate the periodic review of demographic projections in the region and carry out operational activities by assisting countries in strengthening their technical capacity to follow up on socio-demographic variables and trends.

Expected accomplishments

17.32 The expected accomplishments for ECLAC member countries would include: (a) greater capacity in following up and fulfilling the agreements and goals set forth in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; (b) strengthened technical capacity in incorporating socio-demographic variables in the design of their programmes and development projects; (c) improved capacity to design policies and programmes for overcoming the vulnerability of disadvantaged social sectors and the intergenerational transmission of disadvantageous conditions; (d) the availability of new information, studies and technical support from the Commission that foster policies geared to harmonizing migratory trends with national development objectives; and (e) strengthened capacity to monitor changes in the main demographic variables required as inputs in social programming.

Indicators of achievement

17.33 Indicators would include, but would not be limited to: (a) the number of requests for technical cooperation received and fulfilled by the Commission for supporting member countries; (b) the number of meetings of experts or authorities of member countries organized by ECLAC for promoting the exchange of experiences and lessons learned in relation to the implementation of the Programme of Action; and (c) the expression of satisfaction by member countries on the timeliness, importance and relevance of the information, documents and technical reports of the Commission, to be measured through such media as surveys, reviews and quotations of ECLAC texts in specialist literature, and the readership of ECLAC documents and technical reports.

Subprogramme 7
Planning of public administration

Objective

17.34 The objective is to strengthen the institutional capacity of Member States' public administration at the regional, national and local levels, in particular with regard to basic planning functions and the challenges arising from privatization, deregulation of economic activities, protection of consumers and the need to improve the regulatory frameworks of public services and non-competitive sectors.

Strategy

17.35 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). In pursuing the objectives, particular attention will be paid to: (a) analysing the interaction between economic reforms and strategic public management; (b) formulating, monitoring and assessing budgetary policy within the framework of integrated financial management systems; (c) reviewing and developing methods for the design, programming and management of public investment, with special emphasis on training activities; (d) planning and land-use planning and fostering the design of policies and instruments consistent with the decentralization of government functions; (e) developing an analytical framework and proposals to assist the countries of the region in strengthening their institutional capacity and their endowment of skilled human resources; and (f) the need to continue the work of the programme to improve the regulatory function of the State in promoting the efficient operation of market mechanisms, among other regulatory functions of the State that remain valid in the regional context.

Expected accomplishments

17.36 Expected accomplishments would include an increase in the availability of new information and improved technical expertise of regional, national and local government staff involved in the application of the basic principles of public administration planning and in the area of State regulation.

Indicators of achievement

17.37 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the expression of satisfaction by Member States with the analytical contributions and proposals to be measured, for example, through surveys, the attention paid by the media and reviews and quotations in specialized publications; and (b) the fulfilment by the Commission of requests for technical cooperation, particularly in the area of training directed towards improving and updating the technical capacity of the human resources involved in planning and regulatory activities.

Subprogramme 8
Environment and human settlements

Objective

17.38 The objective of the subprogramme is: (a) to assist Member States in the further implementation and monitoring of Agenda 21 and other new outcomes of United Nations global environmental conventions; (b) to strengthen their capacity for incorporating environmental considerations in the formulation and implementation of economic policies; and (c) to assist them in the design and implementation of land-use management systems to promote integrated and well-balanced human settlements.

Strategy

17.39 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Environment and Human Settlements Division. The strategy will place emphasis on conducting a comparative analysis of various systems of national and subregional environmental management, embracing relevant policies, and on monitoring changes in the institutional and legal frameworks of countries in the region seeking to further the exchange of experiences and best practices and providing cooperation as required, especially technical cooperation. Issues to be covered will include biodiversity, climate change, desertification, transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, toxic chemicals and depletion of the ozone layer. The strategy will also emphasize policy-related work, including the systematization of information and the development of methodologies, especially the design of indicators for facilitating the analysis of trends in sustainability, and the identification of risks and emerging issues associated with environmental realities. At the macroeconomic level, an empirical analysis will be made to assist Member States to better understand the possible reciprocal relationships between policies on trade and financial liberalization and privatization policies on the one hand, and the environment and environmental management on the other. At the microeconomic level, emphasis will be on production specialization trends and mechanisms for promoting clean production. The strategy will also consist of providing technical support to member countries.

17.40 Further, the strategy will include analytical work on issues such as inter- and intra-generational equity, social participation, socio-environmental vulnerability, different systems of local administration and the formulation of criteria for designing sustainable urban management strategies. Operational activities will include monitoring and implementing international agreements, in particular those signed at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). Other issues will be the trend towards decentralization, links between urban and economic development and the establishment of production clusters based on land use.

Expected accomplishments

17.41 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the increased application of global environmental agreements at the national and regional levels; (b) the development of new knowledge and criteria applicable to assessing sustainable development trends in the region; (c) the systematization of data and the development of methodologies that enrich and facilitate the adoption of environmental decisions; (d) increased national capacity to assess systematic trends towards sustainable patterns of development; (e) increased technical capacity to incorporate an environmental dimension into the design of economic policies and the innovative use of economic instruments in environmental management; (f) the adoption of integrated urban management practices incorporating systematic criteria of sustainability in the formulation of land-use policies; and (g) enhanced technical capacity to regularly incorporate social criteria into the design and implementation of environmental policies and the development of strategies for increased citizen participation.

Indicators of achievement

17.42 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of requests for technical cooperation received and fulfilled by ECLAC; (b) the development of environmental legislation and regulations relating to the application of environmentally sustainable policies; (c) the increased and systematic application of economic instruments to environmental management; and (d) the expression by Member States of satisfaction with the Commission's analyses and proposals.

Subprogramme 9
Natural resources and infrastructure

Objective

17.43 The objective of the subprogramme is to promote the efficient use of natural resources and infrastructure in the energy, water, mining and transport sectors and their environmentally sustainable management, with due consideration for social equity.

Strategy

17.44 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division. The strategy will be: (a) to analyse new institutional mechanisms and to improve regulatory frameworks for various sectors and activities, in particular privatized operations; (b) to disseminate the outputs of such studies to ECLAC member countries to assist them in adopting appropriate policies and measures; (c) to engage in technical assistance, with special emphasis on physical and trade integration of countries in the region and on fostering greater policy coordination; and (d) to carry out analytical work on issues of increasing importance, such as the implications and effects of decentralization, the privatization of the utilities industry and the influx of new actors in the management of natural resources and infrastructure services. Technical advice to ECLAC member countries and training activities for officials engaged in natural resource and infrastructure management will also be provided.

Expected accomplishments

17.45 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) strengthened technical expertise and facilitation of the design of suitable policies for promoting the efficient use of natural resources and infrastructure in a context of environmental sustainability and social equity; and (b) an increase in the capacity to manage natural resources and infrastructure at the decentralized regional and local levels, in particular the strengthened capacity of stakeholders participating in these processes.

Indicators of achievement

17.46 Indicators would include: (a) the expression by member countries of satisfaction with the Commission's analytical inputs, proposals and technical cooperation activities using various methodologies, including surveys; and (b) the number of requests for technical cooperation received and fulfilled by the Commission.

Subprogramme 10
Statistics and economic projections

Objective

17.47 The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of the region to produce the statistics and projections necessary for formulating and monitoring policies designed to implement new development modalities and to increase the level of coordination of international statistical work across the region.

Strategy

17.48 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division. The strategy is geared towards strengthening the activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and meeting the demand for information arising from new economic modalities in the region engendered by economic, social and institutional reforms and the growing internationalization of economies and societies. The production of statistics as well as the data banks of the Commission's technical cooperation programmes (at the methodological, technological and training levels) will be further expanded and strengthened. In the economic sphere, specific aspects, such as internal and external financing, modern services, and variations in the value of physical and financial stocks will be considered. In the social sphere, equity-related issues will be accounted for in evaluating new economic modalities such as poverty, income distribution and the informal or low-productivity sectors. Prospective studies and projections will be produced to gauge trends in the new regional context and challenges arising in the economic and social spheres and to provide tools for the evaluation of advantages, costs and challenges corresponding to differing development scenarios. The subprogramme will pursue the strengthening of capacity for analysing current economic events in order to assist countries with their short-term policies and the introduction of methods and techniques for improving thematic and geographical coverage as well as the quality of statistical data.

Expected accomplishments

17.49 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) increased capacity of ECLAC and member countries to produce statistics, to expand, update and develop data banks, including those related to environment and gender indicators, and to generate analyses of current economic trends as inputs for the management of short-term policies; and (b) expanded and improved technical capacity of countries in the region to produce statistics and forecasts as inputs for developing economic and social programmes in the short, medium and long term.

Indicators of achievement

17.50 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) improved timeliness, reliability and comparability of databases and expansion of their coverage; (b) an increase in the use of ECLAC statistical information in forecasts by countries and regional or international organizations; (c) an increase in the systematic availability and use of gender indicators for policy-making purposes, as measured by the satisfaction expressed by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, national statistical offices and women's bureaux; (d) the satisfaction of requests for technical cooperation in the area of statistics and projections; and (e) the widespread adoption and dissemination by countries in the region of methodological and technological advances that ECLAC assists in channelling, in particular the harmonized commodity description and coding system.

Subprogramme 11
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

Objective

17.51 The objective is to promote cooperation among Member States in the subregion and to provide support in their efforts geared to: (a) formulating and implementing policies and measures aimed at improving subregional and international integration, economic growth and employment; (b) strengthening the capacity of the subregion to analyse and design appropriate policies and programmes affecting social development; (c) formulating policies and measures to strengthen productive, technological and business development in the agricultural and industrial sectors; and (d) promoting subregional cooperation and integration in the energy sector.

Strategy

17.52 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico. The strategy will emphasize the proposals prepared by ECLAC in its analysis of factors contributing to recent economic developments in countries in the subregion, in particular, those relating to new regional and national economic areas and emerging economic linkages. Similarly, attention will be paid to the new profile of public policies, the review and intensification of reforms, the strengthening of institutional capacities and the role of foreign investment in capital formation, technological change, employment and technical cooperation for development provided to Member States in the subregion. The strategy will also include the preparation and dissemination of documents and technical reports; promotion of the exchange of experiences and technical discussions through panels and expert group meetings; the formulation and implementation of technical cooperation projects directed at the specific needs of countries in crucial areas; and the execution of advisory missions.

17.53 Analytical studies will be undertaken and proposals will be prepared on social issues such as poverty, social exclusion, unemployment and gender mainstreaming affecting the countries in the subregion, at their request, for the purpose of formulating and implementing specific public policies. In the industrial sector, emphasis will be placed on policies and measures implemented to improve competitiveness, mainly through human resources training. In the agriculture sector, the focus will be on productivity measures, the promotion of sustainable agricultural production and measures for alleviating poverty and building human and social capital in rural areas. Proposals on issues relating to development of the energy sector may be formulated and elaborated upon through analytical as well as technical cooperation activities, which may include advisory missions and the execution of specific projects.

Expected accomplishments

17.54 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) enhancement of the institutional capacity as well as the economic, technical and financial capacity of countries in the region to adjust to rapid changes on the international scene, to identify emerging opportunities and to maximize the beneficial effects and mitigate any adverse consequences of globalization; (b) strengthening of institutions aimed at reducing the gender gap; (c) facilitation of the formulation or review of policies on productive restructuring in countries of the subregion; and (d) strengthened technical expertise and facilitation of the design of policies for efficient energy use in the subregion.

Indicators of achievement

17.55 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the satisfaction expressed by countries in the subregion with the specialized data and updated information generated and disseminated by ECLAC as a basis for negotiations and with the operational activities (advisory missions, technical cooperation projects, , etc.) carried out by ECLAC; (b) the number of changes in the regulatory frameworks in the energy sector occurring in the countries that have received technical assistance from ECLAC; and (c) the number of requests for technical cooperation received and satisfied by the Commission covering the aforementioned subject areas.

Subprogramme 12
Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Objective

17.56 The objectives are to promote cooperation among Member States in the Caribbean subregion and to provide support in their efforts geared towards: (a) formulating and implementing policies and measures aimed at promoting growth, improving their international linkages with the global economy and consolidating subregional integration; (b) strengthening the capacity of the subregion to analyse and design policies and programmes affecting social development, including gender mainstreaming; (c) promoting institution-building and developing national capacities in the field of science and technology; and (d) implementing the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Strategy

17.57 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. Traditionally, this office has monitored macroeconomic trends in the countries in the Caribbean subregion as well as progress in subregional integration, thereby contributing to deeper insight into the problems being faced by such countries and the policy actions adopted to overcome them. This support will be continued, and special emphasis will be placed on the comparison of national experiences and on the analysis of policy lessons learned. ECLAC documents and technical reports will be widely distributed and the sharing of experiences and technical debate will be encouraged through panels and meetings of experts to facilitate the discussion of research results. In addition, operational activities will be encouraged, including, where requested, technical cooperation projects, consultation missions and training activities in the relevant technical fields. Assistance will also be rendered to scientific and technological institutions in the subregion for the design and practice of business management policies and measures and for the incorporation of new technologies for improving competitiveness in the manufacturing and agro-industrial sectors. The subregion will continue to receive support for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, scheduled for review in 2002.

Expected accomplishments

17.58 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) strengthened institutions in the public sector to facilitate adjustment to rapid changes on the international scene, identify opportunities arising, maximize the benefits and mitigate the adverse effects of globalization and move the process of subregional integration forward, taking into account existing regional efforts and changes in international trade regulations; (b) improved economic, technical and financial capacity of the countries of the region; (c) strengthened policies, programmes and projects for the alleviation of poverty; and (d) progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in those countries receiving technical cooperation in various areas from the subregional headquarters.

Indicators of achievement

17.59 Indicators would include: (a) the design by countries in the subregion of an additional number of appropriate policies for promoting competitiveness, growth and integration as well as social policies, in particular those geared towards overcoming poverty, resulting from the analytical inputs, proposals and technical cooperation services provided by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean; and (b) the expression of satisfaction by the Caribbean countries with the relevance, timeliness and quality of the documents and technical reports and the outcome of the operational activities conducted.

Legislative mandates

Programme 17
Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean

General Assembly resolutions

53/172	The financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries (subprogrammes 1 and 10)
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly (subprogrammes 8, 9, 11 and 12)
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration (all subprogrammes)
55/182	International trade and development (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12)
55/199	Ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (subprogrammes 8 and 12)
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (all subprogrammes)
56/132	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (subprogrammes 5, 11 and 12)
56/150	The right to development (all subprogrammes)
56/177	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (subprogrammes 4, 5, 11 and 12)
56/178	International trade and development
56/181	Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3 and 10)
56/182	Science and technology for development (subprogrammes 2 and 12)
56/188	Women and development (subprogrammes 5, 11 and 12)
56/189	Human resources development (subprogrammes 2, 4 and 5)
56/195	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (subprogrammes 11 and 12)
56/199	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (subprogrammes 8 and 9)

56/207	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication (subprogrammes 4, 5, 11 and 12)
56/209	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3 and 10)
56/226	World Summit on Sustainable Development (subprogrammes 8, 9, 11 and 12)
56/228	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing (subprogrammes 4 and 6)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1995/4	Science and technology for development (subprogrammes 2 and 12)
1995/7	2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme
1995/54	Science and technology for development (subprogrammes 2 and 12)
1999/5	Poverty eradication and capacity-building (subprogrammes 4, 5, 11 and 12)
2000/27	Basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels (subprogrammes 4, 5 and 6)
2001/21	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits (subprogrammes 4, 5, 6, 8, 11 and 12)
2001/31	Science for development (subprogrammes 2 and 12)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

533 (XXV)	International linkages (subprogrammes 1, 11 and 12)
534 (XXV)	Open regionalism (subprogrammes 1, 11 and 12)
536 (XXV)	Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development (subprogrammes 6 and 12)
544 (XXV)	Activities on environment and development (subprogrammes 1, 8, 9, 11 and 12)
546 (XXV)	Programme of further cooperation and integration between Latin America and the Caribbean (subprogrammes 1, 11 and 12)
549 (XXV)	Coordination for development (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
552 (XXVI)	Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12)
564 (XXVII)	Aruba resolution on the fiscal covenant: strengths, weaknesses, challenges (subprogrammes 3, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 12)

568 (XXVII)	Follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001 (subprogrammes 5, 11 and 12)
571 (XXVII)	Poverty, population and fiscal expenditures (subprogrammes 3, 6, 11 and 12)
572 (XXVII)	Population and development: preparations for the regional appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (subprogrammes 6 and 12)
578 (XXVIII)	Programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2002-2003 (all subprogrammes)

Subprogramme 2
Productive, technological and entrepreneurial development

General Assembly resolutions

51/171	Food and sustainable agricultural development
53/177	Industrial development cooperation

Subprogramme 4
Social development and equity

General Assembly resolutions

52/194	Role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty
56/117	Policies and programmes involving youth
56/115	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century
56/124	International cooperation against the world drug problem
56/165	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
56/202	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1995/17	Enhanced regional cooperation to reduce the risks of drug abuse
1996/7	Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the future role of the Commission for Social Development
1997/18	International Year of Older Persons: towards a society for all ages
1997/56	First regional meeting convened by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to evaluate the World Summit for Social Development

1998/46	Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
1999/18	Policies and programmes involving youth
1999/29	Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

Subprogramme 5
Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development

General Assembly resolution

56/229	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1996/6	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women
1997/17	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on critical areas of concern identified in the Beijing Platform for Action
1998/11	Mid-term review of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, including the status of women in the Secretariat
1998/12	Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on critical areas of concern identified in the Beijing Platform for Action
1998/26	Advancement of women: implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the role of operational activities in promoting, in particular, capacity-building and resource mobilization for enhancing the participation of women in development
1999/17	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on critical areas of concern identified in the Beijing Platform for Action
2001/5	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on thematic issues
2001/41	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

535 (XXV)	World Summit for Social Development
558 (XXVI)	Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001
576 (XXVIII)	Follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001

Subprogramme 6
Population and development

General Assembly resolutions

51/176	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
54/212	International migration and development
S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1994/2	Work programme in the field of population
1996/2	Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development
1997/2	International migration and development

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

555 (XXVI)	Latin American Demographic Centre
556 (XXVI)	Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development
569 (XXVII)	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre — Population Division of ECLAC

Subprogramme 7
Planning of public administration

General Assembly resolution

50/225	Public administration and development

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

340 (AC.66)	Eighth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC
542 (XXV)	Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
554 (XXVI)	Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
570 (XXVII)	Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning

Subprogramme 8
Environment and human settlements

General Assembly resolutions

47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
47/191	Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
51/177	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
52/191	Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000
53/180	Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution

545 (XXV)	Housing and urban development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Subprogramme 9
Natural resources and infrastructure

General Assembly resolutions

54/31	Oceans and the law of the sea
54/35	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic
54/223	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decision

1996/44	Coordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of energy
1996/49	Integration of key minerals issues into the implementation of Agenda 21
1996/50	Integrated water resources development and management
1996/303	Recommendations of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development at its second session

Subprogramme 10
Statistics and economic projections

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/5	1993 System of National Accounts
1995/61	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States
2000/7	Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution

580 (XXVIII)	Establishment of the statistical conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Subprogramme 11
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

General Assembly resolutions

50/58	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions
50/132	The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
52/176	The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
53/31	Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
53/94	The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
54/96 E	International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America
54/226	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Subprogramme 12
Subregional activities in the Caribbean

General Assembly resolutions

53/17	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
53/189 A	Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
54/224	Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
54/225	Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development
S-22/2	Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Economic and Social Council resolution

1997/62	Science and technology for development

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

543 (XXV)	Participation of associate members of ECLAC in United Nations world conferences
574 (XXVII)	Participation of ECLAC associate member countries in the follow-up to United Nations world conferences and in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Programme 18

Economic and social development in Western Asia

Overall orientation

18.1 The overall orientation of the programme is to nurture comprehensive, integrated, equitable and sustainable economic and social development, at both the national and regional levels, that would ultimately allow the countries of the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) to manage effectively the rapidly changing economic world environment and enhance the quality of life for the people. To this end, the programme will stimulate regional cooperation and integration by providing support to member countries in formulating regional programmes, mechanisms and solutions in both the economic and social fields that would assist them in achieving synergies and common positions, thus facilitating both regional integration and a balanced integration into the world economy, while taking into consideration national, regional and global concerns.

18.2 The ultimate contribution of ESCWA is based on assisting member countries in creating an enabling environment that would stimulate the achievement of sustainable development with its three interdependent and mutually reinforcing components: economic development, social development and protection of the environment.

18.3 The direction of the programme is provided in resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, which, in its resolution 1818 (LV) of 9 August 1973, established the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and which, in its resolution 1985/69 of 26 July 1985, amended those terms in order to underscore the social dimension of the functions of the Commission, at which time the name was altered to the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in order to reflect that change. Further direction to the programme is provided in ESCWA resolutions, in particular, its resolution 220 (XX) on the adoption, by ESCWA member countries, of the Beirut Declaration, dated 27 May 1999, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commission. The Beirut Declaration presented a vision of the role and tasks of ESCWA for the twenty-first century aimed at enhancing the role of the Commission at the regional level, in line with the Secretary-General's efforts to revitalize the performance of the United Nations at the dawn of the third millennium. The direction of the programme is also guided by the recommendation of the Commission at its twenty-first session, in May 2001, that ESCWA secretariat activities should focus on a limited number of priorities and be correspondingly restricted. It was also recommended that attention should be focused on Arab regional integration and the study of mechanisms that would activate this integration and on reviewing the existing organizational structure of the secretariat in order best to serve Arab integration.

18.4 Substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Commission. The overall strategy of ESCWA is designed around six interdependent and complementary subprogrammes. In fulfilling its objective, ESCWA will place emphasis on further integration of the human and social components into development planning, focusing on building institutional and economic management capacity, increasing productivity and competitiveness of production sectors and increasing the use of available human resources, formulating and promoting positive social values and supporting civil society and governance.

18.5 The main elements of the strategy to be pursued by ESCWA reside in the following:

(a) Assisting member countries in coping with the multidimensional requirements of globalization by fostering competitiveness, based on economic efficiency and the acquisition of the requisite technological skills;

(b) Serving as a platform for networking and the exchange of experiences and best practices among member countries, among all actors in the development process and, in particular, civil society institutions, in support of transparent governance, and among United Nations agencies with a regional mandate;

(c) Advocating a multisectoral approach in addressing issues of common programmatic concern, chiefly, poverty reduction, gender mainstreaming, marginalized groups, acquisition of information and communication technologies, transparent governance and partnership with civil society institutions, popular participation and issues related to the environment;

(d) Advising member countries on the integration of the human and social dimensions of development into their policies by focusing on capacity-building with regard to human resources; proposing mechanisms through which to identify the specifications and qualifications required of human resources that would enable member countries to become the driving force of social and economic development; and providing appropriate training and technical assistance in relevant fields;

(e) Providing assistance in producing and/or generating reliable, customized, harmonized regional data and indicators compatible with internationally recognized statistical standards, as a tool for sound analysis and judicious policy formulation; assisting in data collection, research and analysis, and monitoring trends;

(f) Providing continued support to the least developed member country (Yemen) and other countries with special needs and, in particular, in terms of promoting post-conflict development and reconstruction in ESCWA member countries that have witnessed war and civil strife.

18.6 In fulfilling its mandates, ESCWA has maintained, and shall continue to maintain, cooperative arrangements with member countries and with a host of United Nations and non-United Nations regional organizations, notably the League of Arab States, the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations, other regional commissions, the United Nations Development Group, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organization and the Bretton Woods institutions.

Subprogramme 1
Integrated policies for the management of regional resources for sustainable development

Objective

18.7 The objective of this subprogramme is to have a positive impact on regional integration and cooperation among ESCWA member countries, based on a concerted approach to integrated sustainable management of water and energy and the production sectors.

Strategy

18.8 Within ESCWA, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Sustainable Development and Productivity Division. The ESCWA region is marked by its tendency towards desertification along with scarcity and uneven distribution of water resources and the existence of substantial, but unequally distributed, fossil and renewable energy reserves. The region is also known for the low productivity and weak competitiveness of the production sector, which is due, at least in part, to the inefficient use of water and energy, particularly in agriculture and industry. Accordingly, activities will target four interrelated components, namely: (a) integrated sustainable management of water and energy resources; (b) sound environmental policies; (c) sustainable development through competitiveness and harmonization of the production sectors; and (d) policies and measures for integrating the social dimension in the sustainable development process.

18.9 Regional cooperation mechanisms in these areas will be formulated and promoted. Efforts will also be exerted to increase awareness of decision makers and users with regard to critical water and energy issues. Member countries will be assisted in addressing the consequences of economic reform policies and restructuring and privatization in these sectors.

18.10 Particular emphasis will be placed on the identification of appropriate solutions for the problems involved and advocacy for rationalizing the utilization of water and energy resources. The subprogramme will promote integrated sustainable management policies and policy measures for available and potential water and energy resources by providing training programmes and materials on building institutional and human capacities in the management of these resources, leading to more efficient use thereof, particularly in agriculture and industry. This would further lead to continuous updating of the database of water and energy resources and, eventually, to a geographic information system for these resources.

18.11 Special attention will be given to the formulation and promotion of regional cooperation mechanisms and the legal and technical aspects of such cooperation in the management of shared water resources and energy networks.

18.12 Member countries will be provided with advice on ways and means of incorporating the right to development in the management of water, energy and environment protection. In particular, support will be provided to decision makers in their efforts to integrate into their policies and plans the social aspects of managing water, energy and environment. Ways and means of increasing the access of the poor, especially poor women, to cheap energy and water, especially clean water, will be identified, and options that would facilitate the creation of new jobs and generate income, particularly for poor women, will be pursued.

18.13 Activities will facilitate the establishment and coordination of monitoring and reporting mechanisms on environmental issues, maintaining and developing region-wide indicators of sustainable development and promoting the implementation of the relevant chapters of Agenda 21 by supporting Governments in their efforts to integrate environmental considerations into their development policies and facilitating the development of regional positions and proposals, which will be reported in the global agenda of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in cooperation with relevant regional organizations.

18.14 Support will be provided to member countries in the formulation and implementation, at the national and regional levels, of coordinated sectoral policy tools in agriculture and industry, including national and regional harmonization of norms and application of certification and accreditation schemes.

18.15 Special attention will be paid to enterprise development, networking and clustering, innovative schemes in management and technology and improved linkages between technology and sectoral development, in order to harness the efforts of individual member countries to enhance competitiveness and turn innovations into an effective vehicle for development. Efforts will be made to assist member countries in filling the gaps in vertical chains and/or in the introduction of knowledge-based high-tech industries by promoting development of the production and service sectors in order to achieve maximum value added, competitiveness and sustainability to the economies of member countries and the region. Measures to facilitate capacity-building will be identified in order to enhance the productivity, competitiveness and environmental compatibility of service, industrial and agricultural outputs.

Expected accomplishments

18.16 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) increased ability of member countries to formulate integrated policies for the efficient and sustainable management of water and energy resources; (b) increased regional cooperation in the management of shared surface and groundwater resources and energy networks; (c) increased capacity of member countries in the formulation and implementation of policies and policy measures for sustainable development; and (d) increased use by member countries of tools and techniques to enhance productivity and competitiveness in the production sectors.

Indicators of achievement

18.17 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of countries formulating environmentally sound policies, policy measures and technologies for the management of water and energy resources; (b) the number of countries joining in the implementation of the formulated regional framework for cooperation in management of shared surface and groundwater resources and energy networks; (c) the number of countries adopting and implementing policies and environmental management measures and safeguards to protect the environment and decrease pollution; and (d) the number of countries adopting innovative technology and management initiatives to enhance competitiveness and more sustainable and efficient use of such technology.

Subprogramme 2
Integrated social policies

Objective

18.18 The objective of this subprogramme is to achieve regional cooperation in the advocacy and promotion of comprehensive and integrated social policies that are region-specific, culturally sensitive and have a practical orientation.

Strategy

18.19 Within ESCWA, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Social Development Division, which assumes an important role in assisting member countries in addressing such social problems as the unbalanced provision of basic social services, the need for comprehensive and integrated social policies and the need to address the social and cultural impact of globalization on society, including the uneven distribution of the benefits of trade liberalization and the rapid pace of technological change. The subprogramme will therefore be oriented towards the promotion of an integrated and holistic approach to social development that is based on the right to development and the promotion of positive cultural and social values. Under this subprogramme, the establishment of policies for social development continues to be a priority.

18.20 In carrying out its mandates, the subprogramme will pursue the following strategies:

(a) Promoting focused, gender-sensitive policies, approaches, methodologies and programmes that contribute to furthering social integration, inclusion and equity;

(b) Providing advice to member countries on the formulation of comprehensive and integrated social policies, based on research, pilot projects and best practices, that take into consideration the strong and intricate links between the economic and social aspects of development, with special emphasis on poverty and unemployment reduction that employ innovative means like microcredit, employment-linked education, empowerment of women, social integration ,and population, urban development and housing;

(c) Providing, through ESCWA, a forum for the establishment of stable networking links and the exchange of experiences and best practices between all partners and actors in the social development process at the regional level, including non-governmental organizations, and in order to further popular participation, transparency and accountability in relation to social policies in general and urban governance in particular, as a prerequisite for sustainable socio-economic development;

(d) Furnishing assistance to member countries in strengthening institutions and the capacity of national and regional mechanisms leading to integrated regional responses and concerted actions in relation to the agendas of global conferences;

(e) Assisting member countries in formulating strategies and policies for sustainable human development and integrated policy action, with particular regard to poverty and unemployment reduction and with a focus on youth and women, through improving access to better education and upgrading skills to correspond with the needs of the new labour market. To this end, ESCWA will conduct field surveys and analyses on the employment status of youth and women, labour force supply and demand, business associations, improvements to employment policies and the possibility of exchange of labour among member countries and on advising or implementing projects on self-employment opportunities;

(f) Contributing to increasing awareness of gender issues by conducting media campaigns, organizing meetings and workshops on critical issues and building the capacities of national mechanisms for the empowerment of women and their advancement by advocating an approach based on gender equity and equality in the region, including the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into policies, plans and programmes;

(g) Providing support to member countries and local authorities in formulating appropriate, innovative and integrated policies and programmes on population and development, improving the physical environment and advocating partnership between governments and municipalities and increasing capacity for popular participation in urban development at the local level, particularly in cities and other urban areas;

(h) According special attention to post-conflict reconstruction which takes into consideration the economic, social and physical dimensions of development.

Expected accomplishments

18.21 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) improved ability of member countries to formulate integrated social policies and programmes that incorporate advantageous cultural values; (b) increased networking mechanisms for social development among partners and actors in the development process at the regional, national and local levels; (c) improved capacity of policy makers in formulating poverty reduction policies, measures, mechanisms and programmes to implement projects aimed at providing the population with opportunities for productive employment; (d) increased responsiveness of policy makers to the formulation of gender-sensitive policies, programmes and mechanisms, understanding of the main issues involved in the empowerment of women and awareness of the significance of gender mainstreaming; and (e) improved ability of policy makers to address, in their strategies, population issues and critical issues with regard to good urban governance and security of tenure.

Indicators of achievement

18.22 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of ESCWA countries formulating and implementing appropriate social policies; (b) the number of joint committees and projects between Governments and civil society institutions at the regional, national and local levels; (c) increase in the number of measures introduced by member countries in order to reduce poverty and unemployment, especially among youth and women, and ensure adequate education and/or technical training facilities for the poor; (d) the number of countries and institutions incorporating a gender perspective into policies, plans and statistics, leading to greater participation of women in the labour force, increase in the number of poor women starting their own businesses, changes in legislation in favour of women and increase in the number of countries acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and (e) increase in the number of

Member States addressing population and urban governance-related issues in their national policies.

Subprogramme 3
Economic analysis and forecasting for regional development

Objective

18.23 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase the capacity of member countries to coordinate their economic policies and achieve economic development by providing a quantitative assessment of economic and financial data and trends.

Strategy

18.24 Within ESCWA, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Economic Analysis Division.

18.25 The strategy will target three related issues: (a) macroeconomic performance and trends; (b) analysis of the performance of production sectors; and (c) economic forecasting. Implementation of the subprogramme would require the provision of assistance to member countries in the formulation of appropriate economic policies and development strategies in response to the new challenges and opportunities. Thus, the subprogramme will conduct in-depth reviews, assessments and analyses of the economic situation and trends in the region with a view to providing information and tools to member countries that will enable them to meet national and regional policy-making and planning requirements effectively and contribute to regional integration.

18.26 The subprogramme will also undertake an analysis of the main trends in the production sectors of the economy as well as comparative economic studies among a set or subset of selected service and production sectors in member countries in order to assess the comparative strengths of these sectors at the domestic and regional levels. Moreover, it will analyse macroeconomic issues and the performance of production sectors using current analytical, forecasting and policy simulation tools. It will follow up international economic trends and transitions relevant to national and regional economies, especially an analysis of their impact on employment and other social issues. An analysis will also be conducted of regional financial markets and the mobilization of financial resources; fiscal developments; trends in foreign and domestic debt; banking systems and credit markets; and trends in the environment of increased competitiveness. Member countries will be supported in order to increase their capacity for economic analysis in decision-making at all levels. This will be achieved by organizing training programmes, preparing training material and providing technical assistance, with emphasis on the analytical skills aspects of human resource development and the use of a harmonized set of microeconomic and macroeconomic indicators and tools, as well as economic forecasting models and multidimensional and interdisciplinary indicators of development.

18.27 The subprogramme will also focus on the assessment of economic reform policies in member countries and their impact on employment and social issues.

Expected accomplishments

18.28 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) utilization of macroeconomic variables and trends, and main trends in the production sectors of the economy by decision makers in achieving development goals; (b) increased use by member countries of regional integration indicators; (c) improved capacity of member countries and business associations for monitoring productivity trends and the performance of the production sectors; and (d) improved capacity of member countries to assess their comparative economic situation at the regional and international levels, and improved capacity of decision makers in member countries for timely intervention.

Indicators of achievement

18.29 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) increase in the number of countries utilizing economic forecasting models and multidimensional and interdisciplinary indicators of development; (b) the number of regional economic reports published using regional integration indicators developed by ESCWA; (c) the number of member countries using economic indicators to assess the performance of production sectors; and (d) increase in the number of assessments by member countries of their economic reform policies and their comparative economic situations.

Subprogramme 4
Regional integration and responding to globalization

Objective

18.30 The objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate transboundary flows of goods, information, services, persons and capital in order to meet the challenges posed by and the opportunities offered by the trend towards globalization.

Strategy

18.31 Within ESCWA, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Globalization and Regional Integration Division. The strategy includes four complementary components, namely:

(a) Integrating regional markets to cope with emerging economic blocs. Emphasis will be on facilitating transboundary flows of goods, services and persons through:

(i) Continuous development of the integrated transport system in the Arab Mashreq (ITSAM), which has already been launched. To this effect, the subprogramme will target regional agreements on the harmonization of standards of the modal components of the ITSAM network, developing a regional transport database through the harmonization and networking of statistical information from national systems as well as the formulation of a methodological framework for policy analysis and application;

(ii) Improving inter-Arab trade and tourism by facilitating border-crossing at ports and inland by reducing customs and operational formalities;

(iii) Cooperating with regional commissions in the development of operational schemes for building the capacity of member countries to develop land and land-cum-sea interregional linkages;

(iv) Promoting United Nations agreements such as the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic of 1965 and the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets of 1975;

(v) Promoting the adoption and application of the recommendations of global initiatives such as the Economic Commission for Europe Centre for the Facilitation of Procedures and Practices for Administration, Commerce and Transport and the trade efficiency programme of UNCTAD;

(vi) Organizing awareness drives on the role of the Arab Free Trade Area (AFTA) and other bilateral agreements in order to prepare member countries more effectively for trade liberalization and build regional capacity in this area;

(b) Responding to the trends of global trade liberalization in order to meet challenges and seize the opportunities offered by:

(i) Closely monitoring and analysing the evolving trends of the new regional and global trading systems, with special emphasis on AFTA and the World Trade Organization (WTO);

(ii) Conducting expert meetings and capacity-building workshops in order to prepare member countries more effectively for future rounds of multilateral negotiations and formulate a concerted strategy on issues of common interest;

(iii) Providing advisory services to member countries on various AFTA and WTO issues as well as partnership agreements;

(c) Assisting member countries in defining efficient inter-Arab trade and export policies for their main products in order to halt the decline in the share of the ESCWA region in international trade and improve their regional and global trading performance. In order to take advantage of increased international competition, advice will be given to member countries on ways of improving free competition in domestic markets for imported products or services. The subprogramme will also study the possible negative impact of competition on domestically produced goods and provide advice on ways and means of developing local competitive capacity;

(d) Enhancing regional development through encouraging domestic as well as foreign investments. To this end the subprogramme will:

(i) Review, assess and analyse existing credit and investment policies and incentives and legal environments in selected member countries, drawing comparisons with selected success stories, such as those of the Republic of Korea and Japan, with particular emphasis on intraregional incentives;

(ii) Formulate specific recommendations for the improvement of existing investment laws, regulations and incentives in order to increase significantly the attractiveness of member countries to domestic and foreign investments, with particular emphasis on intraregional capital flows and the return of capital invested outside the region;

(iii) Formulate agreements on such recommendations to be adopted by the respective member countries.

Expected accomplishments

18.32 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) increased facilitation of transboundary flows of goods, services, persons and capital among member countries; (b) increased awareness among member countries of the challenges to their economies and opportunities created by the new regional and international trading systems; (c) increased attractiveness of member countries for domestic, intraregional and foreign investment; and (d) increased export capacity of ESCWA member countries.

Indicators of achievement

18.33 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of countries accepting and/or adopting harmonization schemes proposed by ESCWA in order to facilitate transboundary flows of goods, persons and capital; (b) the number of countries responding to ESCWA initiatives on globalization and regional integration; (c) the number of member countries accepting and/or adopting recommendations and schemes for enhancing the attractiveness of their business environment for domestic and foreign investment; and (d) the number of countries adopting efficient export policies resulting in increased export performance.

Subprogramme 5

Information and communication technology for regional integration

Objective

18.34 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase the capabilities of member countries to harness information and communication technologies for their development.

Strategy

18.35 Within ESCWA, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Information and Communication Technology Division. The subprogramme will provide support with regard to the development of information and communication technologies policies, infrastructure and applications. To this effect, the subprogramme will take advantage of the convening power of the United Nations and aim at forging partnerships between the various regional stakeholders. It will build upon and add value to existing regional activities by helping to coalesce and scale up these efforts by facilitating coordination and collaboration among Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as well as the relevant regional and international institutions. It will also pursue issues related to information and communication technology-for-development as well as those identified in the United Nations Millennium Declaration that are of relevance to ESCWA countries.

18.36 The rapid development of information and communication technology has opened untapped potentials that could be put to the service of sustainable development and enable ESCWA countries to integrate into the global economy. However, the challenge imposed on the developing countries by the ever widening digital divide has given rise to a number of initiatives aimed at arresting this trend and turning it into a digital opportunity. Chief among these is the Information and Communication Technology Task Force, led by the United Nations and launched on 20 November 2001. This initiative is global in its conception, yet aims to be regional and specific in terms of national and regional needs and, in particular, the needs of the poor and marginalized groups.

18.37 The subprogramme will organize stakeholder campaigns and help develop broad-based programmes in order to raise awareness among decision makers and top officials of the region with regard to the impact and implications of information and communication technology on various sectors and on national and regional development policies. Advocacy creation will be sought by organizing regional seminars for policy makers, facilitating the development and promotion of national e-strategies and policies, and human and institutional capacity-building.

18.38 As a regional node, the subprogramme will establish cooperation and coordination mechanisms between regional players, both public and private, engaged in information and communication technologies development activities in order to promote coherence and synergy and identify joint endeavours. It will also conduct detailed studies in order to harmonize standards and protocols for interconnectivity.

18.39 The subprogramme will monitor and assess, from the ESCWA regional perspective, information and communication technology applications relevant to the issues of information and communication technology-for-development and make recommendations in this respect. The subprogramme will thus serve as a catalyst for the pooling of experiences.

Expected accomplishments

18.40 The expected accomplishments would include: (a) increased response of member countries to integrated information and communication technology policies, strengthened institutional capacities and regulatory framework in the development process; (b) improved connectivity in and between member countries; (c) increased positive impact on selected fields of development through wider utilization of promising information and communication technology applications and success stories; and (d) improved access to information and communication technology of the poor strata of the population in the region in order to reduce the digital divide.

Indicators of achievement

18.41 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of countries accepting and/or adopting ESCWA policy recommendations on information and communication technology; (b) the number of governmental, private sector and civil society institutions participating in networking schemes at the national and regional levels; (c) the number of countries implementing promising information and communication technology applications; and (d) increase in the number of information and communication technology programmes and training facilities that target the marginalized groups in society.

Subprogramme 6
Comparable statistics for improved planning and decision-making

Objective

18.42 The objective is to improve the statistical capabilities of countries in the region for informed decision-making and improve the availability and timeliness of comparable statistical information.

Strategy

18.43 The activities of this subprogramme will be coordinated by the Statistics Coordination Unit, which reports to the Deputy Executive Secretary. These activities will be conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division and other United Nations international and regional agencies for the use of harmonized statistical concepts, methodologies and questionnaires compatible, as far as possible, with internationally recognized statistical standards, within and outside the ESCWA secretariat. This would contribute to the development of reliable, timely, standardized and customized national and regional statistics and indicators needed by policy makers, analysts, decision makers, public and private enterprises, researchers and regional and international organizations in the ESCWA region. It would also meet the demand generated by the necessity of producing statistics and indicators for following up on the recommendations of United Nations global conferences.

18.44 The Sustainable Development and Production Division will undertake the development of customized sectoral statistics and indicators in order to meet the policy-making and planning requirements of ESCWA member countries effectively in specialized areas such as agriculture, industry, energy and water resources, environmental and other systems of statistics and development indicators. It will also provide advisory services and training aimed at increasing the technical capacity of countries in the region.

18.45 The Social Development Division will undertake the development of customized social statistics and indicators to meet the social policy-making requirements of those States and their civil societies effectively in specialized areas such as gender-disaggregated data, population, education, unemployment, urbanization and other systems of statistics. It will also provide advisory services and training aimed at increasing the technical capacity of countries in the region.

18.46 The Economic Analysis Division will undertake responsibility for increasing the technical capacity of countries in the region and, in particular, the implementation by ESCWA member countries of the 1993 system of national accounts and international comparison programme in order to produce purchasing power parity-comparable statistics that effectively meet regional policy-making and planning requirements of those States and develop customized economic statistics and sustainable development indicators.

18.47 The Globalization and Regional Integration Division will undertake the development of customized statistics and indicators on international and intraregional flows of goods, people and capital between member countries, as well as spatial, transport, infrastructure and regional integration indicators. It will also provide advisory services and training aimed at increasing the technical capacity of countries in the region.

18.48 Activities of the subprogramme will allow ESCWA to play the role of focal point for the region, together with the United Nations Statistics Division and United Nations and international organizations for the collection, processing and customization of data and updating databases shared with those agencies. These data will serve as the input for a number of statistical, economic, social and technical studies for all ESCWA subprogrammes. This will enhance the integrity of information within ESCWA and between ESCWA and all other United Nations and international bodies. Contributions will be made to the building of the statistical capacity of member countries by providing them with assistance in upgrading the statistical capabilities of their national cadres and improving and expanding their statistical infrastructures in accordance with international criteria, concepts and methodologies, in order to facilitate the implementation of international programmes and recommendations.

18.49 Member countries will be assisted in the adoption and utilization of economic statistics, national accounts and measuring indicators, mainly the sustainable development indicators, needed for monitoring development policies as well as implementation of corrective measures and adjustment of economic policies. A core of social statistics and measurement indicators will be developed for adoption by ESCWA member countries in order to monitor various aspects of the quality of life development goals as specified in the road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, such as employment, poverty, gender and other issues. Activities will promote cooperation and the exchange of information, views and experiences among national statistical agencies in the region, with a view to enhancing regional harmonization and integration and improving the regional role in the international arena with regard to statistics.

Expected accomplishments

18.50 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) improved national capacity for the production and dissemination of quality statistics; (b) improved capacity of member countries for the implementation of comparable national accounts; (c) improved capacity of member countries for the production and utilization of sectoral statistics and indicators to measure productivity and efficiency and monitor development policies in these sectors and, in particular, sustainable development indicators and statistics in new areas such as gender and poverty; and (d) increased production and utilization by member countries of a core of social indicators needed for monitoring social development policies.

Indicators of achievement

18.51 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) increased number of Member States using statistical tools for data analysis, guided by international standards; (b) increased availability of national economic and social data using timely, reliable and comparable national accounts; (c) increased utilization of sectoral statistics and indicators, especially with regard to regional integration indicators and statistics in new areas; and (d) increased inclusion of core social indicators in decision-making.

Legislative mandates

Programme 18
Economic and social development in Western Asia

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration (all subprogrammes)
56/76	Towards global partnerships (all subprogrammes)
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/111	Assistance to the Palestinian people (all subprogrammes)
56/132	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (all subprogrammes)
56/150	The right to development (all subprogrammes)
56/177	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (all subprogrammes)
56/182	Science and technology for development (subprogrammes 1 and 5)
56/188	Women in development (all subprogrammes)
56/189	Human resources development (all subprogrammes)
56/226	World Summit on Sustainable Development (subprogrammes 1 and 5)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1996/46	Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (subprogrammes 2 and 3)
1998/43	Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
1999/5	Poverty eradication and capacity-building (all subprogrammes)
2001/21	Integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up to the outcome of the major United Nations conferences and summits (all subprogrammes)
2001/30	Establishment of the Consultative Committee on Scientific and Technological Development and Technical Innovation of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (subprogrammes 1 and 5)

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

1997/2	Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia resolutions

220 (XX)	Adoption of the Beirut Declaration (all subprogrammes)
237 (XXI)	Rehabilitation of economic sectors in Palestine (all subprogrammes)

Subprogramme 1
Integrated management of regional resources for sustainable development

General Assembly resolutions

55/187	Industrial development cooperation
55/198	Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development
55/199	Ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
56/192	Status of preparations for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003
56/196	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
56/199	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
56/200	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005
56/202	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1991/85	Water resources development and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan
1991/86	Development and efficient use of energy resources

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia resolutions

233 (XXI)	The strengthening of cooperation between member countries in the field of shared water resources
234 (XXI)	Rationalization and increased efficiency of energy and the use of renewable sources of energy

Commission on Sustainable Development resolution

6/1	Strategic approaches to freshwater management

Subprogramme 2
Integrated social policies

General Assembly resolutions

52/194	Role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty
53/183	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
55/106	Human rights and extreme poverty
55/210	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the initiative to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication
56/113	Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family
56/114	Cooperatives in social development
56/115	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century
56/117	Policies and programmes involving youth
56/129	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
56/202	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
56/205	Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
56/228	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1997/17	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on the critical areas of concern identified in the Beijing Platform for Action
1998/44	Integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of major United Nations conferences and summits
2000/1	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing
2000/10	Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities

Subprogramme 3
Economic analysis and forecasting for regional development

General Assembly resolution

56/181	Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity

Subprogramme 4
Regional integration and responding to globalization

General Assembly resolutions

52/180	Global financial flows and their impact on the developing countries
53/197	International Year of Microcredit, 2005
54/197	Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries
55/191	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy
55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
56/165	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
56/178	International trade and development
56/181	Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity
56/184	Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries
56/202	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
56/209	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia resolution

235 (XXI)	Adoption of the Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq

Subprogramme 5
Information and communications technologies for regional integration

General Assembly resolutions

54/231	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
56/202	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Economic and Social Council resolution

1997/1	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

Subprogramme 6
Comparable statistics for improved planning and policy decisions

Economic and Social Council resolution

1993/5	1993 System of National Accounts

Programme 19

Human rights

Overall orientation

19.1 The purpose of the United Nations human rights programme is to promote universal enjoyment of all human rights by giving practical effect to the will and resolve of the world community as expressed by the United Nations. Its mandate derives from Articles 1, 13 and 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III) and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/121 of 20 December 1993, the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as defined in Assembly resolution 48/141 of the same date, international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations and the resolutions and decisions of policy-making bodies, including, in particular, General Assembly resolutions 55/2 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration and 56/95 on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit. The programme is based on the principles and recommendations of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

19.2 The programme is under the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, who performs her or his functions under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/141. Its objectives are to provide the leading role on human rights issues and to emphasize the importance of human rights on the international and national agendas; to promote international cooperation for human rights; to stimulate and coordinate action across the whole United Nations system; to promote universal ratification and implementation of international standards and to assist in the development of new norms; to support human rights organs and treaty monitoring bodies; to anticipate serious violations and react to violations; to emphasize preventive human rights action and to promote the establishment of national human rights infrastructures; to undertake human rights field activities and operations; and to provide education, information, advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights.

19.3 By the end of the period covered by the present medium-term plan, it is expected that the following will have been accomplished:

(a) A significant enhancement and strengthening of international cooperation in the field of human rights leading to increased effectiveness of international machinery, improved respect for human rights at the national level, through, inter alia, universal ratification of all international human rights treaties, the incorporation of those standards into the domestic legislation of States and the continuing adaptation of the United Nations human rights machinery to current and future needs in the promotion and protection of human rights, as reflected in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

(b) Major strengthening of coordination for human rights across the United Nations system, leading to a comprehensive and integrated approach to the promotion and protection of human rights based on the contribution of each of the United Nations organs, bodies and specialized agencies whose activities deal with human rights and on improved inter-agency cooperation and coordination;

(c) The adoption and implementation of an integrated and multidimensional strategy for the promotion and protection of the right to development, accompanied by a significant enhancement of support from relevant United Nations bodies for that purpose;

(d) Provision of the appropriate assistance by the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that the promotion and protection of all human rights are guided by the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, in the spirit of constructive international dialogue and cooperation;

(e) Compliance by the Office of the High Commissioner with the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and with due regard to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, bearing in mind that the principle of equitable geographical distribution is compatible with the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

(f) A significant increase in the recognition of economic, social and cultural rights and in activities for their protection, including the integration of economic, social and cultural rights as human rights into the strategies and programmes of international organizations, agencies and financial and developmental institutions, the identification of measurements of achievement showing success in respecting those rights and the adoption of a communication procedure relating to non-compliance with economic, social and cultural rights;

(g) The adoption and progressive implementation of an improved treaty monitoring system dealing with multiple reporting obligations and based on a comprehensive national approach;

(h) The implementation of a strengthened system of special procedures based on harmonization and rationalization of work;

(i) The reinforcement of the United Nations as the unique worldwide forum for the discussion and resolution of human rights matters of international concern, with the participation of all relevant actors;

(j) The adoption of more efficient methods within the United Nations to promote and protect human rights, including by preventing human rights violations throughout the world and removing obstacles to the full realization of human rights;

(k) The implementation of a comprehensive United Nations programme to assist States, at their request, in developing and implementing national human rights plans of action strengthening, inter alia, national structures having an impact on democracy and the rule of law; to establish national institutions to give effect to the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights; and also to assist States, at their request, within the respective mandates of the Secretariat and the Office of the High Commissioner, in the process of ratifying United Nations human rights instruments;

(l) Fulfilment of the mandates given to the Secretariat for giving appropriate assistance, according to the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, to treaty bodies, intergovernmental and expert bodies, as well as the existing relevant voluntary trust funds;

(m) The full integration of the human rights of women and the girl child into the activities of the United Nations system as a whole and its human rights machinery in particular;

(n) The implementation of effective measures to promote equality, dignity and tolerance, to fight racism and xenophobia, and to protect minorities, indigenous populations, migrant workers, the disabled and others, taking into account also the outcome of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held in 2001;

(o) The establishment of effective programmes of education and public information and the strengthened contribution of non-governmental organizations, national institutions, grass-roots organizations and civil society in United Nations human rights activities at all levels, according to the legislative mandates in effect regarding those issues;

(p) The provision to States, United Nations bodies, experts and the academic community of high-quality research and analysis on human rights issues, including that dealing with emerging problems and the development of new standards and instruments.

Subprogramme 1
Right to development, research and analysis

A. Right to development

Objectives and strategy

19.4 The primary objectives of this subprogramme will include the promotion and protection of the right to development. In this regard, the objectives will be to develop an integrated and multidimensional strategy for the implementation, coordination and promotion of the right to development in accordance with the Declaration on the Right to Development (General Assembly resolution 41/128, annex) and subsequent mandates and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, aimed at facilitating action to be taken by relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including treaty bodies, international development and financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of fundamental human rights, ensuring the realization of the right to development across the human rights programme and by specialized agencies and United Nations treaty bodies; to promote national implementation of the right to development through coordination with State-appointed officials; to identify obstacles at the national and international levels; and to promote awareness about the content and importance of the right to development, including through information and educational activities.

Expected accomplishments

19.5 Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Wider integration and/or inclusion of the promotion and protection of the right to development aimed at the full realization of the right to development, in particular across the human rights programme and the relevant programmes of work of the United Nations departments and/or offices and specialized agencies and of major international organizations and forums related to this issue;

(b) Enhanced awareness, knowledge and understanding of the right to development.

Measurements of achievement

19.6 Measures of achievement are elements used as tools for determining, where possible, the extent to which the objectives and/or expected accomplishments have been achieved.

19.7 Measures of achievement of the Secretariat would include:

(a) The extent to which the right to development had been included in the work programmes of the departments and offices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, providing compiled examples of concrete steps in that regard;

(b) The extent to which the mandates relevant to the right to development given to the Secretariat including the holding of seminars and workshops organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights contained in resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly, including resolutions 55/2 and 56/95 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration and on the follow-up to its outcome, as well as in resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights had been fulfilled;

(c) The extent to which the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner contributed to increasing knowledge, awareness and understanding in order to advance the full realization of the right to development, in accordance with the Declaration on the Right to Development.

B. Research and analysis

Objectives and strategy

19.8 With regard to research and analysis, the objectives will be to strengthen respect for human rights by increasing knowledge, awareness and understanding of human rights issues through data collection, research and analysis. These objectives will be pursued within the framework of the indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and will be aimed at facilitating the implementation of standards, the work of treaty bodies, special rapporteurs and other bodies and the preparation of new standards; ensuring the recognition on the national and international levels of economic, social and cultural rights; promoting democracy and strengthening national human rights institutions and procedures for the rule of law; contributing to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and new forms of discrimination; and strengthening the recognition of the human rights of women and children and the protection of vulnerable groups such as minorities, migrant workers and indigenous people.

Expected accomplishments

19.9 Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Major strengthening of coordination for human rights across the United Nations system, leading to a comprehensive and integrated approach to the promotion and protection of human rights based on the contribution of each of the United Nations organs, bodies and specialized agencies whose activities deal with human rights and also based on improved inter-agency cooperation and coordination;

(b) Strengthened efforts that will contribute to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(c) Enhanced awareness, knowledge and understanding of all human rights, including the right to development;

(d) Wider recognition of the rights of women, children and persons belonging to minorities, migrant workers, indigenous people and persons with disabilities, and strengthening the protection of vulnerable groups.

Measurements of achievement

19.10 Measures of achievement are elements used as tools for determining, where possible, the extent to which the objectives and/or expected accomplishments have been achieved.

19.11 Measures of achievement of the Secretariat would include:

(a) The extent to which the mandates given to the Secretariat contained in resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly, including most recently resolutions 55/2 and 56/95 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration and on the follow-up to its outcome, as well as in resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights had been fulfilled;

(b) The holding of seminars and workshops organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, or in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, and the extent to which they contributed to the fulfilment of the objectives of the subprogramme;

(c) An increased number of visitors to the web site of the Office of the High Commissioner;

(d) The number of new publications of the Office of the High Commissioner as well as their distribution, and the assessment by users of their quality and usefulness.

Subprogramme 2
Supporting human rights bodies and organs

Objectives and strategy

19.12 The objectives are to support the United Nations human rights bodies and organs and to facilitate their deliberations by ensuring and enhancing their effective functioning; to contribute to increasing the knowledge, expanding the awareness and promoting the importance of all international human rights treaties; to improve existing procedures through rationalization and streamlining, and the coordination of the participation of Governments, experts, specialized agencies, other international organizations, national institutions and non-governmental organizations in their work; and to ensure the analytical capacity of human rights treaty bodies for the review of State party reports under international treaties and for the processing of communications.

Expected accomplishments

19.13 Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat would include:

(a) The timely delivery of required and appropriate support to intergovernmental bodies, expert bodies and treaty bodies, inter alia, in order to contribute to reducing the backlog in the consideration by the reviewing mechanisms of the States parties' reports;

(b) The timely delivery of required and appropriate support to intergovernmental bodies, expert bodies and treaty bodies, inter alia, in order to contribute to reducing the backlog in the consideration by the reviewing mechanisms of complaints.

Measurements of achievement

19.14 Measures of achievement are elements used as tools for determining, where possible, the extent to which the objectives and/or expected accomplishments have been achieved.

19.15 Measures of achievement of the Secretariat would include:

(a) The quality and timeliness of services provided by the Office of the High Commissioner;

(b) A reduction in the time lag between the submission of a State party report and its examination by the relevant treaty body;

(c) A reduction in the time lag between the submission of a complaint and its review, as appropriate, by the relevant mechanisms;

(d) The number of reports prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, and the extent to which they were presented in a timely manner, in compliance with the six-week rule for the issuance of documentation, for consideration by organs dealing with human rights.

Subprogramme 3
Advisory services, technical cooperation, support to human rights fact-finding procedures and field activities

Objectives and strategy

19.16 In the area of advisory services and technical cooperation, the objectives are to assist countries, at their request, in developing comprehensive national plans of action to promote and protect human rights and to provide advice and support to specific projects to promote respect for human rights; to develop a comprehensive and coordinated United Nations programme to help States in building and strengthening national structures for human rights promotion and protection; and to raise awareness and promote specialized knowledge about human rights through the organization of training courses, seminars and workshops, and the production of a wide range of educational, training and information material.

19.17 In the area of support to fact-finding bodies, the objectives are to ensure the effective functioning of human rights monitoring mechanisms by assisting special rapporteurs and representatives, experts and working groups mandated by policy-making bodies, including through the preparation of information regarding alleged violations and situations for review and the provision of support for missions and meetings; and to enhance the efficiency of action by policy-making bodies by providing analytical information on human rights situations.

19.18 With respect to field activities, the objective is to ensure the efficiency of field missions and presences through the maintenance of contacts with Governments, appropriate sectors of the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and others by supporting and developing such activities through the development of training programmes and materials for human rights field staff and training in human rights for the appropriate components of other United Nations field operations.

Expected accomplishments

19.19 Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat would include:

(a) Provision of advisory services and technical and financial assistance, at the request of the State concerned and, where appropriate, the regional human rights organizations, with a view to supporting actions and programmes in the field of human rights;

(b) Fulfilment of the mandates given to the Office of the High Commissioner in resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to support human rights monitoring mechanisms, such as special rapporteurs and representatives and expert and working groups mandated by policy-making bodies;

(c) Enhanced awareness, knowledge and understanding of all human rights, including the right to development;

(d) Provision of the appropriate assistance to the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa to ensure its efficiency and smooth functioning.

Measurements of achievement

19.20 Measures of achievement are elements used as tools for determining, where possible, the extent to which the objectives and/or expected accomplishments have been achieved.

19.21 Measures of achievement of the Secretariat would include:

(a) The number of seminars, workshops and training courses held or supported by the Office of the High Commissioner; and the number of persons trained, participants in seminars and workshops and fellowships granted as well as data on their geographical distribution and the extent to which they contributed to the fulfilment of the objectives of the subprogramme;

(b) The number of requests from Member States and, where appropriate, from the regional human rights organizations, received and fulfilled by the Office of the High Commissioner for the provision of advisory services and technical and financial assistance, with a view to supporting actions and programmes in the field of human rights;

(c) The timeliness, significance and relevance of the advisory services and technical cooperation;

(d) Appropriate assistance provided to the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa and its impact on the effective functioning of the Centre.

Legislative mandates

Programme 19
Human rights

General Assembly resolutions

48/121	World Conference on Human Rights
48/141	High Commissioner for the promotion and protection of all human rights
53/166	Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
54/138	Violence against women migrant workers (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
54/169	Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/96	Promoting and consolidating democracy
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/151	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
56/152	Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of humanitarian character
56/153	Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity
56/154	Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes as an important element for the promotion and protection of human rights (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
56/159	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
56/165	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
56/266	Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
S-27/2	A world fit for children

Economic and Social Council resolution

2000/22	Establishment of a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

1998/2	Coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

1994/95	World Conference on Human Rights (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
2000/73	Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
2002/38	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Subprogramme 1
Right to development, research and analysis

General Assembly resolutions

41/128	Declaration on the Right to Development
53/142	Strengthening of the rule of law
53/146	Human rights and extreme poverty
54/133	Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls
54/134	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
54/135	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
54/137	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
54/141	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action
55/66	Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour
55/68	Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"
55/100	Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification
55/103	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances
55/111	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
55/192	Culture and development
56/138	The rights of the child
56/139	The girl child
56/140	International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

56/141	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination
56/143	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
56/148	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures
56/149	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
56/150	The right to development
56/155	The right to food
56/156	Human rights and cultural diversity
56/157	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance
56/160	Human rights and terrorism
56/161	Human rights in the administration of justice
56/162	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
56/163	Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
56/164	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons
56/165	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
56/168	Comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities
56/170	Protection of migrants
56/232	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
56/265	Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
56/267	Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Economic and Social Council decision

2001/245	Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

1999/22	Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development
1999/25	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights
1999/46	Contemporary forms of slavery

2001/25	The right to food
2001/27	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
2001/40	Question of arbitrary detention
2001/47	The right to freedom of opinion and expression
2001/48	Traffic in women and girls
2001/50	Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system
2001/64	Human rights defenders
2001/65	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
2001/68	Question of the death penalty
2001/70	Impunity
2001/112	Fundamental standards of humanity

Subprogramme 2
Supporting human rights bodies and organs

General Assembly resolutions

2106 A (XX)	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
2200 (XXI)	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
39/46	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
44/25	Convention on the Rights of the Child
53/138	Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights
56/144	International Covenants on Human Rights
56/145	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decision

1503 (XLVIII)	Procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms
1979/36	Further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms

1990/48	Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms
1999/256	Rationalization of the work of the Commission on Human Rights

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

1998/2	Coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

2000/22	Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies
2001/50	Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system

Subprogramme 3
Advisory services, technical cooperation, support to human rights fact-finding procedures and field activities

General Assembly resolutions

926 (X)	Advisory services in the field of human rights
53/148	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights
56/158	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
56/166	Human rights and mass exoduses
56/167	United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education
56/230	Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa
56/232	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
56/253	Questions related to the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Economic and Social Council resolution

1235 (XLII)	Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

1995/53	Advisory services and the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights
1998/74	Human rights and thematic procedures

Programme 20

Humanitarian assistance

Overall orientation

20.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to ensure the timely, coherent and coordinated response of the international community to disasters and emergencies, to promote natural disaster reduction and to facilitate the smooth transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development. The legislative authority and mandate for this programme are derived from General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance and reinforced earlier decisions and resolutions adopted by it and the Economic and Social Council concerning humanitarian assistance and the leadership role of the Secretary-General in responding to natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is responsible for the implementation of this programme and the achievement of its objectives.

20.2 The strategy for implementing the programme is based on the need for the development and promotion of a common policy on humanitarian issues for the United Nations system and its partners; the mobilization and coordination of assistance in complex emergencies; advocacy of humanitarian issues; the promotion of natural disaster reduction; the mobilization and coordination of assistance for disasters; and the availability of timely information on emergencies and natural disasters to facilitate global humanitarian assistance.

Subprogramme 1
Policy and analysis

Objective

20.3 The objective of this subprogramme is to ensure an effective international response to situations calling for humanitarian assistance.

Strategy

20.4 Within the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Policy Development and Advocacy Branch and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs secretariat. The Branch will develop coherent policies for the United Nations system on humanitarian assistance issues, including those on access to and protection of the civilian victims of armed conflict and natural disasters and on security for humanitarian staff and supplies. It will also support and promote the efforts of Governments of affected countries, upon their request, and those of other agencies, with the approval of the Government concerned, to assist and protect internally displaced persons. Support will be given to the planning of humanitarian assistance activities and humanitarian components of peacekeeping operations as well as to the establishment of effective planning capacity for the management of the transition from relief to reconstruction and development. In addition, efforts will be made to ensure that lessons learned from past experience are applied to the strengthening of future humanitarian assistance activities. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee secretariat will provide support to the Committee in its efforts to ensure a well-coordinated international response to humanitarian crises and should conduct regular briefings with Member States on its activities.

Expected accomplishments

20.5 Expected accomplishments would include improvement of the coordinated delivery of humanitarian assistance and the adoption by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee of policies for the effective implementation of country-specific arrangements.

Indicators of achievement

20.6 Indicators of achievement would include more timely delivery of humanitarian assistance by the United Nations system and strengthening of agency coordination and cooperation on country-specific issues through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

Subprogramme 2
Complex emergencies

Objective

20.7 The objective of this subprogramme is to ensure a coherent, timely and effective response by the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to complex emergencies.

Strategy

20.8 Within the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Complex Emergency Response Branch and the Emergency Liaison Branch. The Complex Emergency Response Branch will provide support to resident and humanitarian coordinators in the field to ensure effective field-based coordination; implement, where appropriate, field-based strategic planning for the common humanitarian assistance plans of the United Nations; and draw up appeals to solicit support from the donor community. The Emergency Liaison Branch will offer the United Nations system information and advice on a timely basis with respect to humanitarian assistance activities, in strict conformity with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as contained in General Assembly resolution 46/182. If the provision of humanitarian assistance is a mandated task of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, the humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping components should be coordinated to ensure that they are not working at cross-purposes and that the impartiality of humanitarian assistance is ensured.

Expected accomplishments

20.9 Expected accomplishments would include a more timely and better-coordinated response and the provision of more support to countries in or emerging from civil crisis and an increase in funding for humanitarian activities.

Indicators of achievement

20.10 Indicators of achievement would include improved response time for complex emergencies, improved management of field coordination units and increased response by the donor community to the consolidated appeals for complex emergencies.

Subprogramme 3
Natural disaster reduction

Objective

20.11 The objective of this subprogramme is to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and to ensure an effective international response to natural disasters through the implementation of coherent policies in this regard.

Strategy

20.12 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, which is under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 54/219 of 22 December 1999, the secretariat would support the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, whose mandate is to undertake a review during the biennium 2000-2001 of the future arrangements for disaster reduction. The Task Force would provide expert advice to the secretariat and convene ad hoc meetings of experts on issues related to disaster reduction.

20.13 The secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction would serve as the focal point for the coordination of strategies and programmes for disaster reduction and ensure synergy between these and the socio-economic and humanitarian domains. It would also serve as a clearing house for information exchange and dissemination, including the dissemination of a list of organizations of the United Nations system and of impartial humanitarian organizations that provide emergency humanitarian response to natural disasters at all levels, with updated inventories of the resources available to help deal with natural disasters. It will also backstop the activities of national committees. As an interdisciplinary forum for advancing disaster reduction and implementing the International Strategy, the Task Force would serve as a forum within the United Nations system for devising strategies and policies for the reduction of natural hazards, identify gaps in disaster reduction policies and programmes and recommend remedial action. The priorities, as identified by the Task Force, include early warning of natural disasters, capacity-building in developing countries, mainstreaming disaster reduction into sustainable development and applying science and technology to disaster prevention.

20.14 In addition, activities under this subprogramme would focus on increasing public awareness of the risks that natural, technological and environmental hazards pose to modern societies. In that regard, it would endeavour to obtain commitments by public authorities to reduce the risks to people and their livelihoods, to the social and economic infrastructure and to environmental resources. The subprogramme would also engage public participation at all levels of implementation so as to create disaster-resistant communities through increased partnerships and expanded risk reduction networks at all levels. Efforts would also be directed towards strengthening the operational capacities of developing countries in the fields of disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness through international development cooperation and technical cooperation, in particular through the activities of the United Nations Development Programme.

Expected accomplishments

20.15 Expected accomplishments would include an increased capacity of developing countries for preparedness in disaster prevention and mitigation, including an increase in participation in disaster reduction-related training and seminars, expanded scientific and technical knowledge about reducing vulnerability to natural disaster, increased public awareness of the risks associated with natural, technological and environmental hazards and better mobilization of international support to help in the prevention and management of natural disasters as well as in post-disaster rehabilitation.

Indicators of achievement

20.16 Indicators of achievement would include an increase in the number of countries having the technical capacity to deal with disaster prevention and mitigation, improved early-warning processes for natural, technological and environmental disasters, an increase in the number of risk-reduction networks, increased participation in training seminars on disaster prevention and enhanced mobilization of international support to help in the prevention and management of natural disasters as well as in post-disaster rehabilitation.

Subprogramme 4
Disaster relief

Objective

20.17 The primary objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate the timely delivery of disaster relief assistance, upon the request of the Member States concerned, to victims of natural disasters and environmental emergencies, including technological accidents.

Strategy

20.18 Within the Office, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Disaster Response Branch. The Branch will continue to aim at the timely mobilization and coordination of international assistance to countries affected by natural or other sudden-onset disasters through strengthened cooperation between assisting and recipient countries, agencies and organizations providing humanitarian relief. The existing emergency response system will be strengthened through: (a) disaster response preparedness, including standby mechanisms; (b) needs assessment and coordination tools, such as the United Nations disaster assessment and coordination teams, the application of telecommunications technology and improved national and regional capacities; (c) the provision of support to Member States and international response networks to ensure improved cooperation and coordination in crisis management; (d) the application of analyses of natural disasters and lessons learned; (e) the development of capacity to respond to environmental emergencies and industrial accidents; and (f) coordination, on a more timely basis, of international search-and-rescue efforts. Initiatives will be also taken to reinforce services to field offices through greater participation in the inter-agency structure, training initiatives in disaster management and the regional disaster response advisers. The Branch will continue its efforts to encourage donor support through informational meetings and post-mission briefings, as well as through the preparation of inter-agency appeals, in cooperation with operational agencies, following major disasters with a view to facilitating the transition from relief to rehabilitation and development.

Expected accomplishments

20.19 Expected accomplishments would include a more timely alleviation of the suffering caused by natural disasters and environmental emergencies, including technological accidents and increased capacity of developing countries to deal with disaster relief.

Indicators of achievement

20.20 Indicators of achievement would include more timely delivery of assistance to victims of natural disasters and environmental emergencies, including technological accidents, more timely and better coordination of responses to the countries affected by disasters, increased participation in training seminars on disaster management, improved field and regional cooperation in disaster management and increased donor responses to inter-agency appeals.

Subprogramme 5
Humanitarian emergency information and advocacy

Objective

20.21 The objective of the subprogramme is to facilitate decision-making of the international and humanitarian community on relief, logistics, funding and contingency planning and to increase support for and awareness of humanitarian assistance issues.

Strategy

20.22 Within the Office, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Information Management Services Branch. The Branch will provide time-critical and reliable information on unfolding emergencies and natural disasters for global humanitarian assistance. The Branch will also provide information technology support for the Office by utilizing the latest information technologies to facilitate access to information. It will maximize the reach of publications to the humanitarian community. It will maintain and strengthen the Office's web sites, including ReliefWeb/OCHA-Online, the Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) and other field-based web sites so as to ensure the timely availability of emergency information. The information available to users will be further enhanced through partnerships with other members of the humanitarian community for information sharing, coordination and standardization. With regard to humanitarian emergencies, the Branch will provide appropriate early information in regard to preventive and preparedness measures. It will continue to provide secretariat and technical support to the United Nations inter-agency framework for coordination teams and to assist United Nations country teams in the preparation of contingency plans.

Expected accomplishments

20.23 Expected accomplishments would include more timely provision of relief, logistics, funding and contingency planning, in view of the expanded access to and increased utilization of timely information on emergency situations, an increased level of preparedness to deal with emergencies and greater understanding of humanitarian issues.

Indicators of achievement

20.24 Indicators of achievement would include an improvement in emergency response time because of the availability of information and an increase in the number of users of information made available through ReliefWeb, OCHA-Online and IRIN.

Legislative mandates

Programme 20
Humanitarian assistance

General Assembly resolutions

46/182	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations
47/120	An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters
53/192	Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
54/95	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
54/96	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions
54/192	Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions

1999/1	Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Security Council resolution

1265 (1999)

Subprogramme 1
Policy and analysis

General Assembly resolutions

52/12 A and B	Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform
52/171	Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development
54/98	Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development
54/167	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

Subprogramme 2
Complex emergencies

General Assembly resolutions

52/172	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
52/211 A	Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan
52/211 B	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
54/97	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

Subprogramme 3
Natural disaster reduction

General Assembly resolutions

54/219	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements
54/220	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
54/233	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters from relief to development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1999/46	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
1999/63	International decade for natural disaster reduction: successor arrangements

Subprogramme 4
Disaster relief

General Assembly resolution

54/30	Emergency response to disasters

Programme 21

Protection of and assistance to refugees

Overall orientation

21.1 The overall objective of this programme is to provide international protection to refugees and others of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to seek permanent solutions to their problems, as well as to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance to them. Assistance is one aspect of international protection and is a means of facilitating it. It is rooted in and grows out of the protective nature of the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In its operational activities, UNHCR seeks to integrate protection and humanitarian assistance. The pursuit of durable solutions to the problems of refugees is the heart of protection and the principal purpose of this programme.

21.2 The mandate for the programme is contained in General Assembly resolutions 319 A (IV), by which the Assembly established UNHCR as from 1 January 1951, and 428 (V), which contains the statute of the Office. The Assembly has also called upon the High Commissioner to ensure that returnees receive assistance to help in their sustainable reintegration, as well as to monitor their safety and well-being on return (see resolution 40/118). In addition, on the basis of specific requests from the Secretary-General or the competent principal organs of the United Nations, and with the consent of the State concerned, UNHCR provides humanitarian assistance and protection to internally displaced persons (see resolution 48/116). As regards the assistance activities of UNHCR, the basic provisions of the statute were expanded by the Assembly in its resolution 832 (IX).

21.3 The international legal basis for the protection of refugees finds its principal expression in the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. In addition, there are a number of other international instruments of relevance, such as the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. At the regional level, there are also important instruments and declarations, such as the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of the Organization of African Unity, the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, adopted by the Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Central America, Mexico and Panama, and the San José Declaration on Refugees and Displaced Persons.

21.4 UNHCR is responsible for the implementation of the programme.

21.5 The overall strategy that will be followed consists of a range of activities undertaken in cooperation with States and various organizations and pursued with a continued strong emphasis on improving efficiency, transparency and accountability, especially through the development of an integrated operations management system. Notable among them are the following:

(a) The pursuit of comprehensive strategies, in cooperation with States and organizations, aimed at both mitigating and preventing the causes of forced population movements as well as finding solutions to them when they occur;

(b) The ongoing development of a legal regime of international protection, in particular through the promotion of accessions to international and regional instruments relating to the status of refugees or otherwise benefiting refugees, the effective implementation of refugee rights and the promotion and dissemination of refugee law and protection principles;

(c) The further development of contingency planning, emergency preparedness and response capabilities, in coordination with other organizations, so as to respond effectively and efficiently to situations of forced human displacement;

(d) Ensuring that UNHCR and its partners provide humanitarian assistance in an environmentally sensitive manner and in such a way that it is supportive of and reinforces development initiatives to the extent possible;

(e) Ensuring that UNHCR and its partners incorporate into all aspects of the delivery of humanitarian assistance the particular needs and capacities of refugee women and elderly refugees and the special needs of refugee children and adolescents;

(f) The further development, in consultation with concerned parties, of options to ensure the security and the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements as well as security in areas of return and to explore further concrete ways of enhancing the safety and security of UNHCR staff and other humanitarian workers working with refugees and returnees. In this regard, due consideration should be given to the obligation of United Nations officials, in the conduct of their duties, to observe fully both the laws and regulations of Member States and their duties and responsibilities to the Organization;

(g) The systematic follow-up to relevant recommendations in the plans of action emanating from recent and upcoming international conferences;

(h) The involvement as soon as possible of other humanitarian organizations, both national and international, in providing humanitarian assistance for refugees and other persons of concern.

21.6 The programme is under the intergovernmental guidance of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with its terms of reference as contained in General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII).

Subprogramme 1
International protection

Objective

21.7 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide international protection to refugees and to others of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to seek solutions to their problems.

Strategy

21.8 This subprogramme falls under the overall responsibility of the Department of International Protection. The overall objective is multifaceted and will be pursued in a number of ways. Further accessions to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees as well as to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness will be promoted. The monitoring of the observance by States of internationally accepted standards for the treatment of refugees, especially the fundamental principles of asylum and non-refoulement, will contribute to ensuring the effective implementation of refugee rights by the States concerned. This will involve working especially for the establishment by States of fair and efficient procedures for the determination of refugee status or, as appropriate, other mechanisms to ensure that persons in need of international protection are identified and granted such protection, and to ensure that all persons seeking international protection are granted access to those procedures and mechanisms. To ensure a more effective response to the protection needs of refugee women, children and adolescents and the elderly, a wider dissemination of the respective policies and guidelines relating to refugee women, children and adolescents and the elderly will be undertaken, and a more concerted effort will be made to ensure their implementation. The promotion and dissemination of refugee law and protection principles, particularly through training, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and other relevant organizations of governmental and non-governmental officials will be another means of achieving the stated objective. In addition, when, on the basis of a specific request of the Secretary-General or a competent principal organ of the United Nations, and with the consent of the State concerned, UNHCR provides protection to internally displaced persons, it will do so on the basis of criteria enumerated in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in close collaboration with other concerned entities and agencies. To revitalize old and build new partnerships in support of the international refugee protection system, efforts to promote collaboration on refugee protection with a wide range of actors, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, will be continued. In order to find permanent solutions to the problems of refugees, efforts will be made to promote the development of more comprehensive and regional approaches to resolving refugee situations and other forms of involuntary displacement, as appropriate.

Expected accomplishments

21.9 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Increased number of accessions to relevant conventions and protocols;

(b) Improved observation by States of internationally accepted standards for the treatment of refugees, especially the fundamental principles of asylum and non-refoulement;

(c) A more timely and effective response to the protection needs of refugee women, children and the elderly;

(d) Increased use of comprehensive and regional approaches to preventing and resolving refugee situations and other forms of involuntary displacement;

(e) Progress towards finding durable solutions to the many instances of forced displacement.

Indicators of achievement

21.10 The indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The number of additional accessions to the relevant legal instruments;

(b) The number of refugees and other persons of concern returning from situations of forced displacement;

(c) A reduction in the number of cases brought to the attention of UNHCR of people seeking refugee status who were not treated in accordance with internationally accepted standards or were subject to refoulement;

(d) A reduction in the number of refugee women and children and elderly refugees whose basic protection needs were not met.

Subprogramme 2
Assistance

Objective

21.11 The objective of the subprogramme is to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance to those of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner from the outset of an emergency until such time as the beneficiaries have been successfully reintegrated in their communities of origin, while at the same time paying particular attention to the capacity and needs of the priority categories of refugee women, children and adolescents and the elderly.

Strategy

21.12 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Department of Operations, which embraces the various regional operations. UNHCR will engage in a number of strategies. It is concerned that assistance, whenever possible, should be delivered in such a way that it involves the recipients and taps the potential of refugee women and elderly refugees and that it is given in such a way that it reinforces rather than undermines local capacity to cope. In addition, UNHCR will work assiduously with all stakeholders to bridge the gap in the level of assistance provided to refugees in the different regions of the world. Another concern of UNHCR is that assistance programmes should not interfere with or work against the return, as soon as feasible, to a process of sustainable development. UNHCR aims to provide humanitarian assistance in an environmentally sound manner, consistent with the environmental policy adopted by its Executive Committee at its forty-sixth session (1995), and as reflected in related operational guidelines.

21.13 A particularly important consideration during the period of the plan will be to enhance further the emergency preparedness and response mechanisms of UNHCR, taking into account the recent independent evaluation of UNHCR performance during the Kosovo operation; this will be done in close consultation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and other agencies. UNHCR will also develop further specific preparedness measures at the country level, in particular through joint contingency planning in-country with States and operational partners, including provision for the integration of local resources into the planned response mechanisms. UNHCR will also review its operational cooperation with the military in the provision of emergency assistance, especially with regard to services for which they can add value in terms of technical and extensive organizational capacity in large-scale humanitarian emergencies. To strengthen further the effectiveness and efficiency of its humanitarian assistance, UNHCR will also establish, during the period of the plan, collaborative ventures with agencies having complementary mandates or competencies. In particular, memoranda of understanding or framework agreements with relevant United Nations organizations will be reviewed to ensure greater operational predictability. UNHCR will work to maximize the involvement of other humanitarian organizations, both national and international, in the provision of humanitarian assistance to refugees and other persons of concern, as appropriate. Furthermore, the Office will continue to give effect to the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the global UNHCR/non-governmental organization Partnership in Action Conference (Oslo, 1994), and to improve the partnership process with non-governmental organizations. UNHCR will also continue to involve its implementing partners, both non-governmental and governmental, in programme planning and ensure that they receive the appropriate training and support to comply with conditions associated with the implementation of projects on behalf of UNHCR, especially as the new operations management system is deployed in the field.

21.14 UNHCR will improve its procedures for monitoring progress in regard to the mainstreaming of programme priorities established by the Executive Committee, namely refugee women, refugee children and adolescents, the elderly and the environment. UNHCR believes that a concerted effort is necessary to ensure more effective implementation of its policies relating to refugee women and children in the field, even in the early phases of an emergency. Greater attention will be given to the formulation of programmes based on gender analysis and a clear identification of age-related needs.

21.15 The Office feels that it is important to ensure, in consultation with host Governments, the security and the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and refugee-populated areas, as well as the security of returnee areas. In consultation with States, which have the primary responsibility in this matter, and with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies, UNHCR will develop further the concept of security in refugee and returnee areas and determine a range of concrete measures whereby it might contribute, depending on the situation, to the achievement of such security. To anchor the return of those forcibly displaced to their communities of origin, the Office will continue to ensure linkages between broader development efforts and humanitarian assistance. In that regard, UNHCR, when formulating solutions, will work closely with development entities and international financial institutions to ensure a comprehensive approach to programme planning.

Expected accomplishments

21.16 Greater efficiency and effectiveness will mark all stages of the UNHCR programme cycle. The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Strengthening of local capacity to cope with refugee situations;

(b) Improved emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, including preparedness measures at the country level;

(c) Improved operational cooperation with the relevant host Governments and increased collaborative ventures with intergovernmental agencies having complementary mandates and with non-governmental organizations, with UNHCR strengthening cooperation with these organizations in providing humanitarian assistance where appropriate;

(d) Progress in regard to the mainstreaming of programme priorities established by the Executive Committee, namely refugee women, refugee children and adolescents, the elderly and the environment;

(e) Further development of the concept of security in refugee and returnee areas.

Indicators of achievement

21.17 The indicators of achievement would include:

(a) Specific measurement instruments that would be formulated to achieve security in refugee and returnee areas;

(b) Procedures that would be established or improved to achieve progress in the mainstreaming of the programme priorities established by the Executive Committee;

(c) Enhancement of the emergency response capacity of UNHCR measured against a plan of action to be established by the Executive Committee;

(d) The number of refugees assisted and repatriated.

Legislative mandates

Programme 21
Protection and assistance to refugees

Subprogramme 1
International protection

Conventions and conference declarations

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Protocol (1967)

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954)

Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961)

Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969)

Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (1984)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25) (1989)

San José Declaration on Refugees and Displaced Persons (1994)

General Assembly resolution

54/146	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Executive Committee report

Report of the fiftieth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (A/AC.96/928)

Subprogramme 2
Assistance

Security Council resolution

1208 (1998) concerning the situation in refugee camps in Africa

Executive Committee report

Report of the fiftieth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (A/AC.96/928)

Conference declaration

Partnership in Action Declaration and Plan of Action (Oslo, 1994)

Memoranda of understanding

Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Children's Fund (1996)

Memorandum of Understanding with the World Food Programme (1997)

Framework Agreement for Operational Cooperation between UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (1997)

Framework for Cooperation between UNHCR and the World Bank (1998)

Programme 22

Palestine refugees

Overall orientation

22.1 The overall purpose of this programme is to assist the Palestine refugee population living in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the West Bank and Gaza Strip until there is a resolution of the Palestine refugee issue. That assistance involves the provision of essential education, health and relief and social services to eligible Palestine refugees. The programme also includes the provision of emergency relief assistance to the beneficiary population and responses to requests from the Palestinian Authority, host Governments and the Secretary-General as they arise, commensurate with available resources.

22.2 The mandate for the programme, which is the responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), is General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, which established UNRWA as a separate entity within the United Nations system. The mandate of UNRWA has been renewed repeatedly, most recently by the Assembly in its resolution 53/46 of 3 December 1998, when it was extended until June 2002. In its resolution 3331 (XXIX) B of 17 December 1974, the Assembly decided that, with effect from 1 January 1975, the expenses for salaries of international staff in the service of UNRWA that would otherwise be a charge on voluntary contributions should be financed by the regular budget of the United Nations for the duration of the Agency's mandate.

22.3 UNRWA reports directly to the General Assembly. Overall review of UNRWA programmes and activities is undertaken by the 10-member Advisory Commission, which includes representatives of the Agency's major donors and host Governments. The Advisory Commission has a working relationship with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

22.4 The Agency's concern is for the self-reliance of the refugee community. The long-term viability of its programmes and sustainability are key themes of its activities. Where feasible and desirable, UNRWA will continue to incorporate cost-sharing and self-support measures into its regular programmes in order to ensure the efficient use of resources and to support participation by the beneficiary population in the provision of Agency services.

Objective

22.5 The objective of the programme is:

(a) To meet the basic educational needs of Palestine refugees and to enhance their educational and employment opportunities;

(b) To meet the Palestine refugees' basic health needs and to improve the overall state of health of their community;

(c) To support those Palestine refugees who suffer the greatest socio-economic disadvantage and to facilitate their self-reliance;

(d) To improve the quality of life of small and micro-entrepreneurs, sustain jobs, decrease unemployment and provide income-generating opportunities to needy men and women through the provision of credit;

(e) To improve infrastructure and socio-economic conditions in the Agency's five areas of operation.

Strategy

22.6 The overall strategy for meeting the programme objectives will involve the provision of:

(a) Education services, including general, vocational/technical and teacher education for Palestine refugees, within the framework of the prescribed curricula of the host Governments and the Palestinian Authority, in accordance with the needs of the refugees and their identity and cultural heritage and consistent with the standards of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(b) Health services to protect, preserve and promote the health status of registered Palestine refugees and to meet their basic health needs, consistent with the basic principles and concepts of the World Health Organization as well as with the standards achieved by the public health sectors in the Agency's areas of operation;

(c) Relief and social services in pursuit of a policy of developmental social welfare towards service facilitation and promotion of self-reliance among the Palestine refugee community, to meet their needs, maintain a reasonable standard of existence and improve their capacity to become self-reliant.

22.7 Under its project implementation programme, UNRWA anticipates continuing to undertake projects to improve infrastructure and socio-economic conditions in its five areas of operation, in accordance with the needs of the refugee population and to the extent permitted by donor funds. Projects are currently an integral part of the Agency's programme of activities. They are the means by which it covers nearly all of its capital costs (school construction, upgrading of health centres, etc.), as well as various key service-related non-recurrent costs (environmental health improvements, rehabilitation of shelters, etc.). They also enable UNRWA to supplement its regular budget allocations in key areas such as hospitalization.

22.8 Under the income-generation programme, UNRWA will maintain the best practices of the microfinance industry by adhering to the standards established for the industry. It will also attempt to achieve international standards of efficiency and outreach in a way that provides cost-effective services to clients in a sustainable manner.

22.9 UNRWA has continuously adapted its role and services in keeping with the needs of the refugees and the changing environment in which it operates. In its long history in the area, the Agency has demonstrated a capacity to adapt and enhance its programmes as required to cope with developments in the region, and it stands ready to continue to do so in accordance with the mandate it receives from the General Assembly.

Expected accomplishments

22.10 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Improvement of the quality of education provided to the Palestine refugee population at all levels, including maintaining an environment conducive to learning through upgrading and constructing facilities and enhancing the skills and competencies of the Agency's teaching and training staff;

(b) Improvement of the overall state of health of the Palestine refugee population and reduction of environmental health problems in their camps;

(c) Reduced dependence of Palestine refugees on relief and social service assistance in meeting their basic needs, in maintaining a reasonable standard of living and in improving their capacity to become self-reliant;

(d) Expansion of the Agency's income-generation programme;

(e) Improved infrastructure and socio-economic conditions in the Agency's five areas of operation: Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Indicators of achievement

22.11 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The maintenance of relatively high pupil pass rates and low pupil dropout rates in basic education as compared with institutions run by host authorities;

(b) The adaptation and improvement of course content and curriculum in vocational training institutions to meet changing market conditions;

(c) Response to changes in demand for education facilities in keeping with demographic and other factors;

(d) The number of additional educational facilities or other infrastructural facilities constructed or renovated;

(e) A reduction in infant mortality rates;

(f) The maintenance of high immunization rates;

(g) An increased percentage of shelters with safe indoor water facilities and shelters connected to proper sewage facilities;

(h) The number of individuals belonging to certain marginalized groups within the Palestine refugee community whose socio-economic status had improved;

(i) The number of participants in the income-generation programme;

(j) The number of projects completed.

Legislative mandates

Programme 22
Palestine refugees

General Assembly resolutions

302 (IV)	Assistance to Palestine refugees
53/46	Assistance to Palestine refugees
54/69	Assistance to Palestine refugees

Programme 23
Public information

Overall orientation

23.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to increase awareness and understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among peoples of the world. In order to help build broad-based global public support for the Organization's goals, issues of concern to the international community, including those addressed by major international conferences and the special sessions of the General Assembly, are highlighted. The mandates for the programme are provided by the General Assembly, initially in its resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, and subsequently in resolutions on questions relating to information, the most recent one being Assembly resolutions 54/82 A and B. Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Department of Public Information.

23.2 The programme strategy is based on the premise that public information and communications should be placed at the heart of the strategic management of the United Nations and that a culture of communications should permeate all levels of the Organization as a means of fully informing the peoples of the world of the aims and activities of the United Nations. By enhancing public awareness and understanding of the goals and ideals of the United Nations, the Organization will be able to promote universal support for its objectives. To that end, emphasis will be placed on publicizing effectively and in a timely manner the activities of the Organization and the relevance of its work to the daily lives and concerns of people everywhere through the main target audiences, such as the media, governmental and non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, business and professional organizations and other segments of civil society. In order to contribute to bridging the gap between developing and developed countries in the field of public information and communications, particular attention will be given to areas of special interest to developing countries, and, where appropriate, to countries with economies in transition. In particular, attention will be given to the special needs of African countries and the least developed countries, keeping in mind that most developing countries are not fully benefiting from the information revolution and that the information technology gap is widening.

23.3 In order to project an image of the Organization as an open and transparent public institution, emphasis will be placed on the continuing development of a culture of communications throughout the Organization. Partnerships will be strengthened at the Headquarters and field levels, which is essential to enable the Department to define the themes to be highlighted during the period of the medium-term plan and to coordinate the public information activities of the Organization with a view to presenting a unified image. Information and communications plans and campaigns will be implemented in collaboration with departments and offices to publicize the work of the Organization in their respective sectors. Cooperation among all organizations of the United Nations system will also be strengthened. Cooperation and partnerships with redisseminators will be pursued at all levels, both at Headquarters and in the field. The various elements of the system will work together in a more news-centred, media-friendly, multimedia operation, providing information directly to interested mass media in all Member States, including through the network of United Nations information centres, services and offices worldwide.

23.4 Increased use will be made of the latest technology, in both the traditional and electronic media, including the Internet, to deliver news directly and instantaneously to the media worldwide. Particular attention will be given to tailoring the news disseminated to different regions, bearing in mind their technological capacity.

23.5 Every effort will be made to ensure that publications and other information services of the Secretariat, including the United Nations web site, contain comprehensive, objective and equitable information about the issues before the Organization. Editorial independence, impartiality, accuracy, timeliness, non-selectivity and full compliance with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly will be observed.

23.6 The Committee on Information provides overall guidance to the Department in its implementation of the programme.

Subprogramme 1
Promotional services

Objective

23.7 The objective of the subprogramme is to promote awareness of the central role of the United Nations and its relevance to the lives of peoples everywhere in addressing the challenges facing humankind.

Strategy

23.8 Within the Department of Public Information, responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies primarily with the Public Affairs Division, which is assisted by the Office of the Under-Secretary-General and the network of United Nations information centres and services. The strategy is to manage the public image of the Organization effectively and to stimulate the development of a unified vision of the United Nations system at work. In this context, the Department will work closely with other substantive departments of the United Nations and with the organizations of the United Nations system to develop thematic information campaigns on priority issues of concern to the international community and to implement them at the international, regional and national levels. In particular, the campaigns will deal with peace and security, including building a culture of peace and non-violence; economic and social development, including eradicating poverty, combating racism and promoting human rights and self-determination; and the question of Palestine, as well as multilateral development issues, disarmament, eradication of the AIDS pandemic, dialogue among civilizations and natural disasters.

23.9 To mobilize support for its information campaigns, partnerships with key constituencies, including the media, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, professional and business organizations and other segments of civil society, will be strengthened in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly. The network of information centres will also strengthen and expand partnerships with civil society at the national and local levels. The centres will forge closer links with educational organizations to reach students, including through the use of the Internet and videoconferencing where available. Special attention will be given to developing the CyberSchoolBus, the young people's segment of the United Nations web site, and transforming it into a locale where young people and teachers alike can converge for the purpose of facilitating teaching and learning about the United Nations and its activities through interactive web pages.

23.10 Direct outreach to the general public will be provided, inter alia, through the traditional means of publication, through the United Nations web site and through an informative experience for visitors to Headquarters and the offices at Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna. In order to convey the Organization's message to as wide an audience as possible, the six official languages and, to the extent possible, local languages at information centres, will be used in promotional activities.

23.11 Promotional services will include the issuance of public information materials, including booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits and press releases; the creation of special pages on the United Nations web site; the holding of press conferences and briefings on United Nations activities; the organization of special events, such as the observance of United Nations commemorative days and years, round tables for journalists and editors, seminars and workshops; the training of broadcasters and journalists from developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and the organization of internship programmes. The Department will ensure the appropriate use of information materials and the continuous refinement of the activities aimed at promoting the work of the Organization. To accomplish this, there will be a regular, systematic evaluation and review of information materials and activities in view of the specific objectives for which they were designed. Electronic, audio and video technology will also be utilized. Exhibits, guided tours and lectures will be provided to highlight the work of the Organization.

Expected accomplishments

23.12 The public's understanding of and interest in the goals and objectives of the Organization would be enhanced, and public support for the work of the Organization would be strengthened; stronger partnerships between the Organization and various institutions of civil society would be created; faster and more effective flow of information would be accomplished through greater use of the latest communications technology, including the Internet; and partnerships would be enhanced within the United Nations system and with organizations and institutions outside the system.

Indicators of achievement

23.13 Indicators of achievement would include an increase in the coverage of United Nations activities by newspapers, radio, television and relevant Internet sites worldwide and in the level of interest shown by the target audience; an increase in the number of requests for and enquiries about the promotional products and services; an increase in the number of visitors to the United Nations web site; and an increase in the number of visitors to United Nations premises under the guided tour programme.

Subprogramme 2
Information services

Objective

23.14 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase the interest and access of news organizations and media to up-to-date news and other information about the Organization and its activities.

Strategy

23.15 Within the Department of Public Information, the responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies primarily with the News and Media Division, which is assisted by the Office of the Spokesman of the Secretary-General, the Office of the Under-Secretary-General and the United Nations information centres and information services. The changing needs of news organizations, the convergence of traditional media with the Internet and the capacity of new technology for instantaneous global communication will allow the direct delivery to the news media worldwide of breaking news and media products, including news packages for television and radio (including live transmissions) and complete multimedia coverage of United Nations activities.

23.16 In order to ensure faster access to news and other information about the Organization, a multimedia Internet news service, backed by an email "news alert" service, direct delivery of radio broadcasts and the increased use of live radio and television feeds, will be developed. Video programming for use and dissemination over the Internet will also be developed.

23.17 In order to ensure adequate dissemination of objective information about peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance missions, an effective information capacity will be developed.

23.18 Radio remains one of the most cost-effective and far-reaching media available to the Organization for the dissemination of information. United Nations radio and its outputs will be made more immediately available directly to both listeners and the mass media. The Department, in the light of its experience in the pilot project for the development of an international radio broadcasting capacity and the decision thereon by Member States, will study the enhancement of its broadcasting capacity. The development of new communications technologies, such as webcasting, digital audio broadcasting, satellite distribution and direct satellite broadcasting, offer vast opportunities for widening the traditional reach of United Nations radio.

23.19 United Nations information centres will continue to remain an important conduit in the dissemination of information for a cross-section of people in Member States, particularly in the developing countries. In that context, the Department will consult Member States in which United Nations information centres were merged or closed, with a view to reviving those centres, as appropriate.

23.20 Work will continue on the development, enhancement and enrichment of the United Nations web site in all official languages, as well as of the United Nations information centre web sites in local languages, with the ultimate goal of accelerating the dissemination of information and data to a wider audience. In this regard, the Department will continue its work to achieve modular parity among the six official languages. The structure of the United Nations web site also will be rationalized to render it more user-friendly and flexible.

23.21 In order to cope effectively with the fast pace of technology, particular attention will be paid to modernizing the technical and physical requirements of television, radio and photographic coverage through a transition to digital technology in all media.

Expected accomplishments

23.22 The expected accomplishments by the end of the plan period would include an increase in coverage of the Organization's goals and activities by the media organizations around the world and an increase in public awareness about the issues addressed by the Organization, particularly the awareness of key audiences about peacekeeping operations; greater and faster access for media and other audiences to news emanating from the United Nations; a fuller news service through the further development and enhancement of the existing Daily Highlights; strengthened capacity of the Department for a rapid media response; capacity for effective delivery of high-quality audio, photo and video on demand; strengthened cooperation with international radio and television broadcasters for coverage of United Nations activities; and development of an effective information capacity.

Indicators of achievement

23.23 Indicators of achievement would include an increase in the number of accesses and links from external sites to the United Nations news sites; an increase in the size of audiences reached by redisseminating broadcasters and their geographical spread; an increase in factual, positive portrayals of the Organization's activities by mass media, including radio, television, newspapers and such evolving tools as the Internet; a review of the cases in which United Nations information centres were merged or closed, in consultation with the Member States concerned; an increase in the number of enquiries about and requests for news material; positive feedback from the media organizations on the relevance and timeliness of news material provided; and enhanced effectiveness of information capabilities in the field of peacekeeping operations.

Subprogramme 3
Library services

Objective

23.24 The objective of the subprogramme is to facilitate access to timely and up-to-date library products and services for use by delegates, permanent missions of Member States, the Secretariat, researchers and depository libraries worldwide.

Strategy

23.25 Responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Library and Information Resources Division and the United Nations information centres and information services. By maintaining, preserving and making available an archival collection of United Nations documents, publications and oral history tapes and transcripts, the Division will facilitate access to and use of library services and supply bibliographic and factual information about the Organization and its work. The delivery of customized information directly to the users' desktops through Internet services will be expanded, and training to users (permanent missions, Secretariat staff and depository librarians) in the use of library services will be provided. In addition, access to commercially available electronic information services will be made available in a cost-effective way through the formation of a consortium of United Nations system organizations.

23.26 The capacity of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library will be increased through networking with other libraries. The United Nations depository libraries, numbering more than 350, will be further developed into effective channels of communication. The electronic delivery of documents to depository libraries will be promoted where feasible to ensure rapid, complete and cost-effective document distribution. The network of United Nations libraries sharing responsibility for the indexing and preservation of United Nations documents will be strengthened. Technical assistance will be provided in the development of a unified United Nations library system at the country level.

23.27 In-house production and processing of data, including the production and issuance of updated standards and guidelines for bibliographic control, the issuance of multilingual reference tools and the updating of indexing terminology in the six official languages, will continue to be improved. Furthermore, work on the conversion of older United Nations documents in all languages from microfiche and paper to digital format for the purpose of uploading to the optical disk system and the United Nations web site will continue.

23.28 The Internet site of the Library as a major source of United Nations information will be enriched and further developed to the maximum extent possible in all six official languages, with multilingual retrieval capabilities. The major database, the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS), will also use the Internet as its main platform for dissemination to the public.

Expected accomplishments

23.29 Expected accomplishments of the subprogramme would include faster and greater access by users to products and services of the Library.

Indicators of achievement

23.30 Indicators of achievement would include an increase in the number of requests and enquiries for the products and services of the Library, an increase in the number of visitors to the Library's web page, positive feedback from participants in training programmes on the effective utilization of the services of the Library, and greater coordination among the depository libraries, information centres and United Nations system field offices.

Subprogramme 4
Publication services

Objective

23.31 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase readership of United Nations publications in all formats, to increase understanding of the breadth of its activities and to develop support for the Organization. The Department will improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the Organization's publication and distribution processes.

Strategy

23.32 Responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Library and Information Resources Division. The Division will provide publication services, including the development of policies and procedures for the production of print and electronic products, cartographic products, geographic information and graphic design as well as management of the publications programme. Increased use will be made of the evolving technology to improve the quality of graphic design and printing of all publications. The Publications Board will be strengthened so as to harmonize publication policies and to better monitor and coordinate the publication programme of the Organization.

23.33 The Division is responsible for the preparation and publication of the *Yearbook of the United Nations*, the *United Nations Chronicle*, *Africa Recovery* and *Development Business*. In addition to the printed versions, electronic access to the *United Nations Chronicle* and *Africa Recovery* web sites will be enhanced to increase readership. The *Yearbook of the United Nations* will also be made available for sale on CD-ROM. The availability of online subscriptions to *Development Business* will facilitate the timely dissemination of procurement opportunities and collaborative venture opportunities generated by projects implemented by organizations throughout the United Nations system.

23.34 Cartographic products and geographic information services in support of substantive activities of the Secretariat, including the requirements of the Security Council, will be provided. A common United Nations geographic database, to be made accessible through web server technology, will be established and maintained. Efforts to strengthen multilingualism in print and electronic media will be continued.

Expected accomplishments

23.35 An expected accomplishment would be a greater interest in United Nations publications.

Indicators of achievement

23.36 Indicators of achievement would include an increase in the number of subscriptions to United Nations publications and in the number of publications sold and an increase in the number of visitors to the web sites of United Nations publications.

Legislative mandates

Programme 23
Public information

General Assembly resolutions

1086 (XI)	Public information activities of the United Nations
2897 (XXVI)	Review and appraisal of the United Nations information policies and activities
3047 (XXVII)	Revenue-producing activities
33/115 A-C	Questions relating to information
34/182	Questions relating to information
53/25	International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010)
53/78 E	United Nations Disarmament Information Programme
53/90	Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s
53/183	Implementation of the Programme of the International Conference on Population and Development
53/243 A-B	Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace
54/23	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development
54/24	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: a society for all ages
54/28	United Nations Decade of International Law
54/41	Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat
54/64	Multilingualism
54/68	Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
54/81	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects
54/82 A-B	Questions relating to information
54/91	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
54/92	Dissemination of information on decolonization
54/113	United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations
54/120	Policies and programmes involving youth

54/121	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century
54/122	United Nations literacy decade: education for all
54/124	Follow-up to the International Year of the Family
54/125	Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
54/132	International cooperation against the world drug problem
54/134	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
54/141	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action
54/150	International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
54/154	Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
54/157	International Covenants on Human Rights
54/158	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
54/159	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance
54/161	United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights
54/173	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization
54/176	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
54/206	Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
54/208	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly
54/224	Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

54/231	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
54/232	Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
54/235	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s
54/248	Pattern of conferences (sect. E, Information technology)
54/249	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

Programme 24

Management and central support services

Overall orientation

24.1 The overall objectives of this programme are to support the intergovernmental processes of the Organization by providing effective Secretariat support services to the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and their subsidiary organs, as well as to various special conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations, and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization in managing its administrative, financial and human resources. The basic mandate derives from relevant articles of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Articles 8, 17, 97, 100 and 101. In addition, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Staff Regulations and Rules, the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/2000/8), Assembly resolutions 41/213, 42/211 and the successive annual resolutions on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations as well as resolutions 52/12 A and B, 52/220, 53/221, 55/231, 55/258 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly provide the basis for implementing this programme.

24.2 The overall strategy of the Department of Management in meeting the programme's objectives follows the Secretary-General's programme for reform adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 52/12 B and 52/220 and other relevant resolutions and decisions. The Department aims to strengthen the Secretariat's capacity to deliver the mandated programmes, in particular through the effective use of results-based budgeting which is intended to provide, in essence, a management tool that should enhance responsibility and accountability in the implementation of programmes and budgets. Efforts to simplify procedures will continue, whenever possible and without adversely affecting the overall quality of services to be provided, in particular through the progressive upgrading of the technological capacity of the Secretariat, including determining how and where operations can best be carried out, while leaving central management to concentrate on policy development, guidance and monitoring of compliance. Attention will be paid to further strengthening the existing common and joint services and expanding and developing new common and joint services among the United Nations organizations wherever and whenever they would be the most efficient arrangement for providing support services. In this context, specific measures will be taken to strengthen the common services provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi.

24.3 The Department of Management at Headquarters and the United Nations offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi are responsible for the implementation of this programme and the achievement of its objectives.

Subprogramme 1
Management services

Objective

24.4 The objective of the subprogramme is to support the continued improvement of management and administration throughout the Secretariat.

Strategy

24.5 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is assigned to the strategic management policy team, or the Management Policy Committee, consisting of the Under-Secretary-General for Management and three Assistant Secretaries-General of the Department of Management, assisted by the Management Policy Office of the Department and the management of the United Nations offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. The Management Policy Committee will continue to ensure an integrated approach to implementing relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions and to improving management throughout the Secretariat. To this end, effective reporting and monitoring systems will be established, appropriate accountability mechanisms will be put in place, processes, procedures and rules will be further simplified and streamlined and an effective planning and evaluation capacity, which will include performance measurement standards and analytical performance reports, will be developed. The Department will maintain effective communications and transparent consultations with Member States on the management improvement issues and ensure effective substantive support on those issues to the General Assembly and its relevant subsidiary organs.

24.6 In specific areas of the subprogramme, such as the management of financial assets and the administration of justice, attention will continue to focus on effective management of the financial resources available to the Organization and on facilitating the functioning of the internal justice system of the Secretariat through constant monitoring of established policies and procedures and the development of measures to protect the interests of the Organization and to safeguard its assets.

Expected accomplishments

24.7 Accomplishments would include management improvements that would reduce the burden of administration and ensure that programme managers effectively implement the mandated programmes while retaining full accountability.

Indicators of achievement

24.8 Indicators of achievement would be:

(a) The outcome of an evaluation by the General Assembly of the implementation of management reform in the Secretariat;

(b) The degree of satisfaction expressed by the Assembly and users of specific services provided by the Management Policy Office.

Subprogramme 2
Programme planning, budget and accounts

Objective

24.9 The major objective of the subprogramme is to facilitate intergovernmental deliberations by the General Assembly and decision-making on the issues of planning, programming, budgeting and accounts of the Organization and to ensure sound financial management of the Organization and the effective monitoring and management of its assets, including the provision of timely services to Secretariat and other users.

Strategy

24.10 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, with support from the related operational units of the United Nations offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. During the plan period, attention will be focused on strengthening budgetary and accounting policies and on the systematic strengthening of compliance and administration by the Secretariat with the Financial Regulations and Rules, the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation and other relevant policies and directives to ensure efficient use of the resources of the Organization. The translation of legislative mandates into plans and programme budgets and the application of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning to the regular budget, peacekeeping operation budgets, international tribunal budgets and extrabudgetary resources will be further improved through the employment of results-based budgeting to facilitate the effective management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Organization's activities and resources. Measures will also be taken to ensure accuracy and timeliness in meeting the Organization's financial obligations, in full compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Organization, in collecting, recording and processing relevant financial data and in further improving financial control and transparency in the presentation of the financial statements and the accounts of the Organization to the United Nations Board of Auditors. Special efforts will be made to fully exploit the potential of the Integrated Management Information System by further training staff and developing analytical reports to identify opportunities for servicing users better and on a timely basis.

Expected accomplishments

24.11 Accomplishments would include better implementation by departments and offices of the Secretariat with the Financial Regulations and Rules and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning and General Assembly resolutions and decisions. Improved budgetary control and monitoring of expenditures would lead to effective and efficient resource use, to progressively reduced variances between the authorized resources and the final expenditures and to increased accuracy and timeliness of budgetary and financial reports. Users' needs would be met on a more timely basis.

Indicators of achievement

24.12 Indicators of achievement would be:

(a) The audit opinion of the United Nations Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations;

(b) The availability of budgetary documents and financial reports by the required dates;

(c) The satisfaction of users with regard to the quality and timeliness of services rendered, including payroll, insurance, invoices and claims processing;

(d) Improved application of the Financial Regulations and Rules, the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning and other approved budgetary procedures and guidelines for the regular budget, peacekeeping budgets, and extrabudgetary resources and budgets of Tribunals, in accordance and in full compliance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions.

Subprogramme 3
Human resources management

Objective

24.13 The primary objective of this subprogramme is to continue to develop and sustain a quality human resources management system that ensures that the Secretariat can carry out its functions efficiently and effectively.

Strategy

24.14 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Office of Human Resources Management, with support from the relevant organizational units of the United Nations offices away from Headquarters. During the plan period, the strategy will be focused, in particular, on comprehensive, expeditious and systematic recruitment, placement and career development policies; strategic planning; competency and skill development; improved conditions of service; the progressive establishment and implementation of a system of staff performance recognition; and a well-designed mechanism of staff accountability and responsibility at all levels. In order to delegate authority to the heads of departments and offices for the administrative functions relating to human resources management, a well-designed mechanism of accountability would be put in place in accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/221 while the role of the Office of Human Resources Management as a central authority for formulating policies, planning and monitoring will continue and will be reinforced. In accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly contained in its resolution 55/258, the Office will concentrate, among other tasks, on issues of improving accountability and responsibility in the reform of human resources management as well as the robust monitoring and control mechanisms, developing further criteria for mobility of staff to maximize its benefits for the Organization, consistent with section V, paragraph 1, of resolution 55/258. The Office will ensure full compliance with the Assembly resolutions and decisions on human resources management. Attention will also continue to be paid to enhancing the internal system of justice.

Expected accomplishments

24.15 Secretariat staff would be highly motivated, their skills would be carefully matched to tasks, they would be up to date with respect to current technology and issues, and they would be led by performance-oriented managers.

Indicators of achievement

24.16 Indicators of achievement would be:

(a) A reduction in the amount of time required to process major human resources actions, including recruitment, transfers and separations;

(b) More versatile, multi-skilled staff and enhanced managerial capacity;

(c) Improved geographical distribution as reflected in the composition of the Secretariat;

(d) The degree of satisfaction expressed by users with regard to the quality and timeliness of services, including training;

(e) Establishment of a proper system of accountability, transparency and responsibility, as well as improvement of the existing system of administration of justice, as an integral part of the human resources management reform process;

(f) Effective implementation of relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions on human resources management.

Subprogramme 4
Support services

Objective

24.17 The main objective of this subprogramme is: (a) to ensure continued efficient, effective and high-quality support to substantive programmes in the areas of security and safety, information technology, information management, procurement, travel and transportation, facilities management, archives and record management and management of commercial activities; (b) to ensure efficient Secretariat support services to the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and their subsidiary organs when they are in session and to the special conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations; and (c) to facilitate, through the provision of information and documentation, the deliberations of the General Assembly and its relevant subsidiary organs on specific support services issues under their review. Within the context of the Secretary-General's management reforms, this subprogramme also covers the strengthening of the existing common and joint services and the expansion and development of new common and joint services among the United Nations organizations.

Strategy

24.18 The responsibility for implementation of this subprogramme rests with the Office of Central Support Services at Headquarters and the relevant operational units of the United Nations offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. The overall strategy for meeting the subprogramme's objectives will revolve around the close cooperation of the service providers with the various departments and offices at Headquarters and the offices away from Headquarters. The strategy will be based on the adoption of a service-oriented approach stressing timeliness, efficiency, cost-effectiveness and quality, through:

(a) The development of security strategies and training programmes and the enforcement of common security standards to provide a safe and secure work environment for the delegates, staff and visiting dignitaries on the premises of the United Nations;

(b) The development and implementation of a long-term strategy for information technology with a view to harmonizing the information technology infrastructure at all duty stations and improving information management;

(c) The effective implementation of procurement reform as mandated by the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

(d) The maintenance of efficient and cost-effective travel and transportation services, in particular through close cooperation with other United Nations system organizations;

(e) The efficient and cost-effective management of all existing physical facilities of the Organization, in particular through their systematic maintenance and timely renovation;

(f) The progressive upgrading of archive management, in particular through the application of advanced information technology and the gradual conversion of the service into a common service archival research centre for use by Member States, United Nations organizations and various other organizations and institutions.

24.19 Efforts will be made to enhance and expand a system of common services through the launching of cooperative efforts and the establishment of inter-organizational networking between the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system.

Expected accomplishments

24.20 Accomplishments within the scope of this subprogramme would include improved security and safety conditions on United Nations premises, a higher-level technological environment in the Organization, simplified, transparent and more effective administrative procedures in the areas of procurement, travel and transportation and information management, better physical condition of United Nations premises, an improved working environment for delegations and staff and more effective archives and other common services provided to users.

Indicators of achievement

24.21 Indicators of achievement would be:

(a) The outcome of an evaluation by the General Assembly of the level and scope of the specific support services provided at Headquarters and at the United Nations offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi;

(b) The degree of satisfaction expressed by users of specific services in response to surveys solicited by the Office of Central Support Services and the United Nations offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.

Legislative mandates*

Programme 24
Management and central support services

Subprogramme 1
Management services

General Assembly resolutions

41/213	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
42/211	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213
52/12 A-B	Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform
52/220	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999
55/231	Results-based budgeting
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Subprogramme 2
Programme planning, budget and accounts

General Assembly resolutions

49/233	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
55/231	Results-based budgeting
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Subprogramme 3
Human resources management

General Assembly resolutions

49/222 A-B	Human resources management
51/226	Human resources management
52/252	Revisions to article I of the Staff Regulations and chapter I of the 100 series of the Staff Rules of the United Nations
53/221	Human resources management
55/258	Human resources management
56/127	Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Subprogramme 4
Support services

General Assembly resolutions

55/232	Outsourcing practices
55/247	Procurement reform
56/253	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Programme 25
Internal oversight

Overall orientation

25.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to enhance effectiveness in the implementation of all programmes through continually improved internal control mechanisms within the Organization. The mandate for the programme derives from the responsibility of the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the United Nations, entrusted to him under Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations. The mandates specific to his responsibility for internal oversight derive from General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244, the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/2000/8). Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Office of Internal Oversight Services, which assists the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization.

25.2 The strategy for meeting the programme's objectives is based on the need to help Member States and the Organization ensure the compliance of programme activities with resolutions, regulations, rules and policies; the more efficient and effective delivery of the Organization's activities; the achievement of better results by determining all factors affecting the efficient and effective implementation of programmes; and the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, abuse, malfeasance or mismanagement. In carrying out its work, the overall approach of the Office is aimed at: (a) enhancing management of both human and financial resources of the Organization; (b) facilitating more transparent assignment of responsibility and accountability; (c) improving the systems of internal control by monitoring the compliance of oversight recommendations; and (d) protecting the assets of the Organization.

25.3 The Office has realigned the previous four subprogrammes into three: internal audit; monitoring, evaluation and consulting; and investigations. The realigned subprogrammes would be carried out by: the Internal Audit Division; the Monitoring, Evaluation and Consulting Division; and the Investigations Division, respectively. This realignment aims to enhance functional synergies in programme monitoring, evaluation and management consulting in particular, and to improve the quality of oversight services and outputs in general.

25.4 The Office would also coordinate its activities with the Board of Auditors of the United Nations and the Joint Inspection Unit in order to ensure adequate internal oversight coverage while avoiding duplication. In the same manner, the Office would maintain a close working relationship with other inspection and oversight services in the United Nations system.

25.5 The General Assembly provides direction for implementation of this programme.

Subprogramme 1
Internal audit

Objective

25.6 The primary objective of the subprogramme is to ensure efficient and effective implementation and management of programmes, activities and operations by programme managers in accordance with the relevant legislative mandates.

Strategy

25.7 Within the Office of Internal Oversight Services, substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Internal Audit Division. The Division will examine, review and appraise the use of financial resources in order to ensure the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates; ascertain compliance of programme managers with the financial and administrative regulations and rules as well as with the approved recommendations of external oversight bodies; undertake management audits, reviews and surveys to improve the structure of the Organization and its responsiveness to the requirements of programmes and legislative mandates; monitor the effectiveness of the systems of internal control of the Organization; and ensure proper management of the Organization's assets and resources.

Expected accomplishments

25.8 Expected accomplishments would include greater compliance with General Assembly directives, established regulations, rules, policies and procedures; enhancement of transparency and accountability within the Organization; and increased efficiency.

Indicators of achievement

25.9 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of audit recommendations implemented by programme managers; (b) a more effective use of financial resources in order to guarantee the implementation of programmes and mandates and more effective procedures; (c) the level of recovery of erroneous or unauthorized expenditures; and (d) better coordination with external oversight bodies.

Subprogramme 2
Monitoring, evaluation and consulting

A. Central monitoring and inspection

Objective

25.10 The objective of this component of the subprogramme is to strengthen programme implementation by monitoring the delivery and output of the programmes and to determine whether they are adequate, timely and in accordance with the mandates, whether they address effectively the objectives of the programmes and whether resources are used efficiently.

Strategy

25.11 Within the Office of Internal Oversight Services, responsibility for this component of the subprogramme is vested in the Monitoring, Evaluation and Consulting Division. The Division will monitor changes made during the biennium in the programme of work as set out in the programme budget and, at the end of the biennium, will determine the actual progress made towards achieving the objectives and expected accomplishments through the delivery of final output in comparison with the objectives set out in the programme narratives of the approved programme budget. The Division will examine whether activities correspond to mandates and the reasons for postponement, reformulation, termination or addition. The Division will assist programme managers in improving managerial and programmatic efficiency by undertaking ad hoc reviews (inspections) to help them to identify problems affecting the effective and efficient delivery of their outputs. To ensure that recommended corrective measures are implemented, the Division will conduct follow-up reviews. The Division will also provide guidelines and best practices on performance reporting to programme managers in order to help them to identify problems affecting the effective and efficient implementation of their work programmes.

Expected accomplishments

25.12 Expected accomplishments would include more effective monitoring by programme managers of the implementation of activities; reporting thereon to the General Assembly through the Committee for Programme and Coordination; and more timely programme delivery.

Indicators of achievement

25.13 The indicators of achievement would include an increase in the adoption by programme managers of monitoring procedures and work plans to follow progress made towards achieving accomplishments; the level of compliance by programme managers with inspection recommendations; and the submission of reports in a timely manner in accordance with rule 6.3 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.

B. Central evaluation

Objective

25.14 The objective of this component of the subprogramme is: (a) to enable intergovernmental bodies to determine as systematically and objectively as possible the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization's activities in relation to their objectives; and (b) to enable the Secretariat and Member States to engage in systematic reflections with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the main programmes of the Organization.

Strategy

25.15 Within the Office of Internal Oversight Services, substantive responsibility for this component of the subprogramme is vested in the Monitoring, Evaluation and

Consulting Division. The Division will conduct evaluations that facilitate an assessment by intergovernmental bodies of the relevance, effectiveness and impact of outputs and activities against the objectives of a programme or subprogramme. The Division will utilize baseline data and indicators of progress to assess programme impact in terms of the objectives and will identify and analyse the factors associated with effectiveness, implementation and impact. The Division will also assist departments and offices in the Secretariat in implementing evaluation recommendations approved by the General Assembly and in developing their own self-evaluation activities. The Division will conduct workshops and provide training on evaluation at the request of departments and offices, and in other ways support self-evaluation.

Expected accomplishments

25.16 Expected accomplishments would consist of improvements in helping intergovernmental organs to determine the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the mandated programmes and activities.

Indicators of achievement

25.17 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of evaluation recommendations approved by pertinent intergovernmental bodies that had been implemented by programme managers; (b) better coordination with external oversight bodies; (c) the quality of evaluation recommendations and their contribution towards a better analysis of the implementation and effectiveness of programmes by intergovernmental bodies; and (d) the quality and extent of self-evaluations conducted by programme managers.

C. Management consulting

Objective

25.18 The primary objective of this component of the subprogramme is to ensure efficient and effective implementation and management of programmes, activities and operations by programme managers in accordance with the relevant legislative mandates.

Strategy

25.19 Within the Office of Internal Oversight Services, substantive responsibility for this component of the subprogramme is vested in the Monitoring, Evaluation and Consulting Division. The Division, while providing management consulting services to improve the level of service delivery and to enhance the Organization's responsiveness to the requirements of programmes and legislative mandates, will examine, review and appraise the use of financial resources in order to ensure the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates; and ascertain compliance of programme managers with the financial and administrative regulations and rules as well as with the approved recommendations of external oversight bodies. The Division will assist programme managers in strengthening their accountability and internal control framework through the identification of best practices and opportunities presented by the changing circumstances.

Expected accomplishments

25.20 Expected accomplishments would include greater compliance with General Assembly directives, established regulations, rules, policies and procedures; enhancement of transparency and accountability within the Organization; and increased effectiveness and efficiency in managing programmes as a result of the management consulting services provided.

Indicators of achievement

25.21 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) a more effective use of resources in order to guarantee the implementation of programmes and mandates and more effective procedures; (b) the percentage of management consulting recommendations implemented by programme managers; (c) the impact of management consulting recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the improvement of the implementation of programmes and activities of the Organization; and (d) better coordination with external oversight bodies.

Subprogramme 3
Investigations

25.22 The objective of this subprogramme is to ensure compliance with regulations and rules of the United Nations and to minimize the occurrence of fraud, violations of regulations and rules of the United Nations, mismanagement, misconduct, waste of resources and abuse of authority.

Strategy

25.23 Within the Office, substantive responsibility is vested in the Investigations Division. The Division will investigate reported allegations of fraud, misconduct, mismanagement, waste of resources, abuse of authority, violations of regulations and rules of the United Nations and other malfeasance. On the basis of its findings, the Division will recommend the jurisdictional, disciplinary or other corrective action that should be taken. The Division will also assess the potential for fraud and other violations in high-risk operations through the analysis of control systems and will recommend action to be taken in order to minimize the risk of occurrence of such violations. In addition, in case of need and when appropriate, the Division will provide investigative services to the funds and programmes of the United Nations.

Expected accomplishments

25.24 Expected accomplishments would include better protection of the Organization's assets and resources and greater compliance with the regulations and rules of the Organization.

Indicators of achievement

25.25 Indicators of achievement would include a better quality of investigative functions in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B and 54/244; faster detection of violations; increased demand for investigative services; and increased level of recovery of financial resources that had been misappropriated.

Legislative mandates

Programme 25
Internal oversight

General Assembly resolutions

48/218 B	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
53/207	Programme planning
54/236	Programme planning
54/244	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B

Programme 26

Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Overall orientation

26.1 The legislative authority for the programme derives from General Assembly resolutions 55/279, by which it endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 20 May 2001, and 56/227 of 24 December 2001, by which the Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, having the functions recommended by the Secretary-General in his report.

26.2 The Programme of Action contains a set of seven specific commitments made by the least developed countries and their development partners. These commitments relate to the following areas: fostering a people-centred policy framework; good governance at the national and international levels; building human and institutional capacities; building productive capacities to make globalization work for the least developed countries; enhancing the role of trade in development; reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment; and mobilizing financial resources.

26.3 Pursuant to those commitments, this programme aims at enhancing the mobilization and galvanization of international support for and ensuring the effective coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. The programme seeks to build a global advocacy role to ensure that the issues of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States remain high on the international agenda. The programme will mobilize international support for issues such as the eradication of poverty, capacity-building, acceleration of economic growth and sustainable development and the promotion of progressive and beneficial global economic integration of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States through efficient, effective and highly visible follow-up, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action.

26.4 The programme will also contribute to the implementation of the relevant and related development goals set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as well as the goals and targets of major global conferences and summits in respect of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

Objective

26.5 Since the establishment of the group of least developed countries in 1971, the number of countries in this category has increased from 25 to 49. The overarching objective of this programme is to help the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States to progress towards the achievement of the goals by assisting them in the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action as well as the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Strategy

26.6 Substantive responsibility for the follow-up and coordination of the implementation of the programme is vested in the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.

26.7 The strategy for achieving the objective of the programme will include the following main elements:

(a) Ensuring the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the coordinated implementation of and coherence in the follow-up and monitoring of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States at the country, regional and global levels;

(b) Establishing and maintaining linkages with other parts of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Group, the executive committees, the regional commissions and the relevant arrangements established under the aegis of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

(c) Coordinating the system of focal points on the least developed countries in individual organizations;

(d) Reviewing and analysing reports on country-level implementation;

(e) Providing support to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in assessing progress and in conducting annual reviews of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and supporting, as appropriate, the coordinated follow-up of the implementation of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(f) Assisting in the mobilization of international support and resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries and other programmes and initiatives for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

(g) Undertaking advocacy work in favour of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in partnership with the relevant entities of the United Nations as well as with civil society, the media, academia, foundations and the private sector;

(h) Providing support to group consultations of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States and facilitating their effective participation in the relevant intergovernmental processes;

(i) Establishing close coordination with the multilateral organizations involved in the development of the least developed countries in Africa, particularly in the context of the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

(j) Assisting, as appropriate, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States to establish, at the country level, effective mechanisms for the follow-up of the implementation of the Programme of Action and other related programmes in their respective countries;

(k) Promoting South-South cooperation among the countries of these three groups, as well as other developing countries, through, inter alia, the sharing of experiences and best practices.

Expected accomplishments

26.8 The expected accomplishment would be the effective implementation of the commitments and policies in the Brussels Programme of Action by the least developed countries and their development partners as well as of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Indicators of achievement

26.9 The indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An increase in the number of activities carried out by the countries concerned and their development partners that address issues focusing on the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

(b) Enhanced coordination within the United Nations system as well as with other relevant multilateral organizations, as evidenced by an increase in institutional arrangements for the implementation, monitoring and review of the Brussels Programme of Action as well as the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(c) Increased participation of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in intergovernmental processes.

Legislative mandates

Programme 26
Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

General Assembly resolutions

55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/180	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
56/198	Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
56/227	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Economic and Social Council decision

2001/320	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

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